

Vol. XXXIV.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MARWAR STATE

For 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.



AJMER:
Scottish Mission Industries Co., Ltd.
1923

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Chapter I.

General and Political.

1. The State covers an area of 35,016 square miles. Its population as disclosed by the Census of 1921 fell from 20,57,553 of 1911 to 18,41,642, which represents a fall of 10·5 per cent. The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as we proceed from West to East. The rainfall is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of the sub-soil water is very limited. The gross average revenue of the State excluding deposits during the triennium was Rs. 1,20,11,142 and its gross average expenditure excluding outlay on Productive Public Works and Investments during the same period was Rs. 91,63,772. The State paid, as usual, to the Government Rs. 1,08,000 as annual tribute and Rs. 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of the Regiment at Erinpura and in addition spent sums aggregating Rs. 25,64,728 in maintaining the Imperial Service Cavalry.

The Rathors are a branch of the great Solar race. They were originally known as Rashtra or Rastrik meaning country or ruler. Rashtra was subsequently, by general use, crystallised into Rathor. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Asoka as rulers of the Deccan. It appears that they then held some authority in that part of the country. Then comes a historic gap till we reach the fifth century when their earliest known king Abhimanyu flourished. From his time their history is increasingly clear. For nearly four centuries preceding 973 the Rastrakutas gave 19 Kings to the Deccan. Their last Deccan King was Karkaraja, Samvat 1029 (or 972 A.D.) When the Deccan Kingdom broke up, they carved out a new Kingdom in Central India, making Kanauj as their capital. The last ruler of this Kingdom was Jaya Chandra whose descendants migrated into the inhospitable region of Western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In Rajputana, amongst the Rajput clans, the Rathors lead in numerical strength and territorial possessions.

The present Ruler His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad Rajai Hind Maharaja Dhiraj Maharajah Sri Umed Singhji Sahib Bahadur, is the head of the Rathors, and is the 32nd Rathor Ruler from Rao Sihaji and is in his 19th year of age. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has one younger brother, Maharaj Shri Ajit Singhji Sahib aged 14½ years, and also two sisters. The following are connected by marriage with the Jodhpur House:—

Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Sirohi, Narsingarh and Jamnagar.

The younger offshoots of this family are Bikaner, Idar, Kishengarh, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau and Jhabua.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

Death of H. H.
Maharaja Sri
Summair Singhji
Sahib Bahadur.

(a). Thursday the 3rd October 1918 was the day of universal and wide-spread mourning throughout the State, for it was the death, in the very prime of life, of our young Maharaja Sir Summair Singhji Sahib Bahadur, who ascended to the *Gaddi* in April 1911 and was invested with full ruling powers in February 1916.

His Highness had been to Poona, whence he returned to his Capital on the 16th September 1918 with an attack of influenza. It took a serious turn and developed into double pneumonia.

Sir James Robert, I.M.S., from Simla, Colonel Haig, I.M.S., from Ajmer, and other doctors from Bombay and Karachi were called to treat His Highness and all that was possible was done. The Doctors were more hopeful for some time, but the disease took a fatal turn and His Highness expired at noon on the 3rd October 1918.

The cremation took place on the 4th October 1918. The Resident, European Officers, the Maharajas, Rao Rajas, Nobles, Sardars, Mutsaddies and the public of Jodhpur assembled at the Ratanada Palace early in the morning to pay their last homage to their departed Ruler.

Among the near relations His Highness leaves behind two younger brothers, two sisters, two widows and a minor daughter.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib Ranjit Singhji, was the first to pay his condolence visit to Jodhpur arriving on the 6th October.

The Hon'ble Colonel J. Manners Smith, H. H. the Maharaja of Udaipur, and H. H. the Maharaja of Kishengarh paid condolence visits. The States of Gwalior, Bundi, Sikar and Narsingarh sent deputations to express their condolences to the next of kin of the late Maharaja Sahib.

Succession of
H. H. Maharaja
Sri Umed Singhji
Sahib Bahadur

(b). As His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Summair Singhji Sahib Bahadur had no male issue the succession to the *Gaddi* by propinquity devolved upon his younger brother, Maharaj Sri Umed Singhji Sahib.

At 3 p.m. on Monday, the 14th October 1918, which was fixed as the auspicious day for installing His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraj Saramad-i-Rajhai-Hind Maharaja Sri Umed Singhji Sahib Bahadur on the State *Gaddi*, the mourning consequent on the death of the late lamented Ruler was terminated. The Ceremony of presenting a Saffron coloured turban (*rang*) was performed by a deputation from His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Jannagar, whose sister is the Dowager Maharani. And after this ceremony Rajvis, Sardars and officials changed their white (mourning) dress.

To witness this auspicious ceremony throngs of people wended their way to the Fort, where also assembled the European officers and ladies, Rajvis, Sardars, Mutsaddies and State officials to pay their homage to their new Ruler.

At 5-15 p.m. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur accompanied by his younger brother Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji and Sardars and officials in attendance entered the Darbar Hall and graced the historic "Shringar Chowki" (marble throne) with his presence. The Darbaris all stood up as His Highness entered and the Bagri Thakur according to the time honoured custom performed the ceremony of anointing the new Ruler's forehead with Tilak with blood drawn from his own thumb and of offering the Khanda (sword). The priests, Joshis and Bedias then performed the Arti Ceremony and a salute of 125 guns was fired.

These ceremonies being over the Maharaja of Kishengarh, who is an offshoot of this house, performed the usual nichhrawal. The Rajvis, Sardars, Officials, Mutsaddis, and others offered Nazars to His Highness. His Highness received the Resident, Lt.-Col. C. J. Windham, C.I.E., in the Dawlat Khana Hall. The latter congratulated His Highness on his accession to the *Gaddi*.

In honour of this auspicious event 50 ordinary and 2 life convicts were released.

(c) Formation of Regency Administration.—On receiving the sad news of the demise of His Highness Maharaja Sir Summair Singhji Sahib Bahadur, His Highness General Maharaja Sir Partab Singhji immediately returned to Jodhpur and proceeded on the 18th November to Delhi to discuss with His Excellency the Viceroy the question of Minority Administration.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General arrived at Jodhpur, on the 4th December 1918 to formally inaugurate the Regency Administration.

A Darbar was held in the Council Hall of the Jubilee Courts at 12-30 p.m. on the 4th December 1918, where the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General announced the formation of the Regency Council. It was to constitute of :—

1. Regent and President of Council.
2. Senior Member.
3. Finance Member.
4. Revenue Member.
5. P. W. D. Member.

With these there were to be certain additional Members whose functions were to be advisory only and who were to be called in when necessary to give their opinions and the benefit of their advice regarding special questions affecting the State affairs.

Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., M.C., was specially selected by the Government of India to hold the important Office of Resident at Jodhpur.

The Government of India were pleased to appoint the following as Members of the Council :—

- (1) Lieutenant General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., L.L.D., Regent and President.
- (2) Maharaja Sri Zalim Singhji Sahib, Senior Member.
- (3) Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. A. Hamilton, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.A., Finance Member.
- (4) Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Pershad, C.I.E., Revenue Member.
- (5) Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokharan, Public Works Department Member.

An Advisory Council was also appointed consisting of the three following Members, *viz.*, the Thakurs of Asop, Rian and Ras.

(d) **Education of the Prince.**—Before accession to the *Gaddi* the young Maharaja Sahib Bahadur received his primary education for a little over a year at the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, to which he did not return after the summer vacation of 1918 as His Highness the late Maharaja intended to educate him privately at his capital. But before a suitable Tutor could be selected the late Maharaja breathed his last. After his succession to the *Gaddi* His Highness joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, under the Guardianship of Colonel C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O. His Highness spent the summer vacations of 1919 at Sriuagar, Kashmir, where his younger brother also accompanied him.

His Highness spent the Desehra vacations of 1919 at Jodhpur where he arrived on the 3rd October 1919, and after participating in the Desehra ceremony on the 4th, left for Abu on the 5th October, thence proceeding direct to Ajmer.

His Highness spent the Summer vacations of 1920 at Ootacamund. He left Jodhpur on the 2nd May 1920 and returned to the Mayo College on the 30th June 1920.

His Highness again spent the Dasehra vacations of 1920 at Jodhpur. He arrived from Ajmer on the 10th October 1920 and after conclusion of the Dasehra ceremony on the 22nd October 1920 proceeded on the 27th to Bharatpur, on a duck shooting excursion, whence he returned direct to Ajmer.

His Highness paid a flying visit to Kotah, on the 1st January 1921 for Shikar and returned on the 4th idem.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur attended the ceremony for the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes held by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in the Diwan-i-am at Delhi, on the 8th February 1921. A special train conveying the Sardars, guests and others left Jodhpur for Delhi, on 4th February 1921 and was joined by His Highness at Phulera. On the return journey His Highness travelled

in a Special train on the 17th February 1921 as far as Phulera whence he proceeded direct to his College at Ajmer.

To spend his Summer vacations of 1921 His Highness proceeded to Abu, on the 2nd May 1921 and returned to Ajmer, on the 29th June 1921.

(e) During the period under report the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana visited Jodhpur on the undermentioned dates :—

- (i) Arrived on 9th October 1918 and left on 11th idem.
- (ii) Arrived on 25th October 1918 and left the following day.
- (iii) Arrived on 4th December 1918 and left the following day.
- (iv) Arrived on 28th August 1918 and left on the 31st idem.
- (v) Arrived on 28th March 1920 and left the following day.
- (vi) Arrived on 20th November 1920 and left on 22nd idem.
- (vii) Arrived on 30th November 1920 and left the same evening.
- (viii) Arrived on 27th January 1921 and left on 29th idem.

(f) Besides the friendly Princes whose names have been mentioned in connection with the mourning consequent on the death of the late lamented Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and those who participated in the festivities connected with the marriage of His Highness' second sister, Sri Suraj Kunwar Bajijal Sahiba, the undermentioned Princes visited Jodhpur during the triennium :—

- (i) His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Jamnagar arrived on the 9th January 1919 and left on the 12th idem.
- (ii) His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Idar arrived on 4th February 1919 and left on 3rd March 1919.
- (iii) His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Rutlam arrived on 10th February 1919 and left on the 13th idem.
- (iv) His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Jamnagar arrived on the 15th September and left the same evening.
- (v) His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Rewa arrived on 28th June 1920 and left on 13th July 1920.
- (vi) His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Rutlam arrived on the 24th November 1920 and left on 30th idem.

(g) The following honours were conferred by the Supreme Government on the dates and occasions noted against each :—

1. On New Year's Day (1st January 1919)—

- (i) Rai Sahib to Bawa Bihar Singh, Head Clerk, Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.

2. On His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday, on 3rd June 1919.—

- (i) Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Rao Bahadur Thakur Dhonkal Singhji of Gorao.
- (ii) Rai Sahib to Lala Madan Lal, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hewson Hospital, Jodhpur.

3. On 30th December 1919—

- (i) Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Colonel Thakur Pratap Singh Bahadur, Commanding Officer, 1st Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.

4. On New Year's day (1st January 1920)—

- (i) Rai Sahib to Thianvi Saughi Das, Banker, Phalodi.
- (ii) Rao Sahib to Kanwar Chain Singhji of Polikaran, Superintendent, Court of Sardars.
- (iii) Military Cross to Squadron Commander Anop Singh, I.O., in 1st Jodhpur Lancers.
- (iv) Military Cross to Captain Rao Raja Sagat Singh, Sardar Risala.

4. On His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday on 5th June 1920—

- (i) Companion to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to C. B. La Tonce, Esq., Manager, J.-B. Railway.
- (ii) Rao Sahib to Kanwar Dharam Narauji of Jasuagar, Judge, Central Criminal Court, Jodhpur.

5. On New Year's Day (1st January 1921)—

- (i) Salute of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, permanently increased to 19 guns within the limits of Marwar.
- (ii) Honorary Captain in the Indian Army to Rao Raja Hanut Singhji.
- (iii) Honorary Captain in the Indian Army to Rao Raja Sagat Singhji.
- (iv) Raj Sahib to Dr. Shanker Narain Punnaik, L.M.S., Medical Officer, Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.
- (v) Rao Bahadur to Thakur Girdhari Singhji of Chaudawal.
- (vi) Rao Sahib to Thakur Uday Singhji of Panehota.

6. On His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday on 4th June 1921—

- (i) Rao Bahadur to Thakur Nathu Singhji of Ras.
- (ii) Rao Bahadur to Rai Sahib Laxmi Dasji Sapat, Chief Judge, Jodhpur.

(h) On the occasion of the three Birthdays of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor which fell during the period covered by this report the undermentioned entertainments and celebrations were observed by the Darbar:—

1. The birthday in 1919 was celebrated on 3rd June, and as the Peace Treaty was not concluded before that date, in pursuance of instructions of the Supreme Government that as in the past four years there should be no entertainments, etc., the Darbar only observed a Public Holiday on that day, fired a Royal Salute of 101 guns and released 53 ordinary prisoners and 4 life convicts.

2. In 1920 His Imperial Majesty's Birthday was observed on 5th June, and as the Peace Treaty had already been signed and the Supreme Government decided that the celebrations which were customary on this anniversary before the War should be revived the following entertainments and celebrations were observed at Jodhpur:—

- (i) The day was observed as a Public Holiday.
- (ii) 40 ordinary prisoners and 1 life convict were released.

- (iii) Review of the Imperial Service Cavalry, State Infantry, Artillery and Police Force was held in the morning.
- (iv) A Darbar and an enjoyable Gymkhana were held in the evening.
- (v) A Royal Salute of 101 guns was fired.
- (vi) More than 4,500 School Children and the inmates of the State Orphanage and Leper Asylum were treated with sweets, and
- (vii) A Banquet was given to all the European gentlemen and Nobles and State Officials.

3. On the occasion of the Imperial Birthday of 1921 which was observed on the 4th June, the programme of ceremonials observed in 1920 was repeated, the number of prisoners released this year being 38 ordinary and 1 life convict and the number of School children treated with sweets being more than 5,000 and with the addition that seven life pensions of Rs. 7 each a month was sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 6,589-13-6 was distributed at Bali as solatium to the relatives of the beleaved and injured in a gun powder explosion in the Bali Fortress. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur further sent, through the Government of India, a message of congratulations to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, who was graciously pleased to command that his cordial acknowledgments may be conveyed to His Highness.

(i). The marriage of the second sister of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur with His Highness the young Maharaja of Rewa was celebrated with great pomp and eclat on the 25th June 1919.

**Marriage of the
Maharaja's
Sister.**

A number of friendly Princes were invited by the Darbar to take part in the festivities and Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Kishengarh and Jamnagar and the Nawab of Jaora responded to the invitation. His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa accompanied by Their Highnesses Maharajas of Alwar, Ratlam and Raja Sahib of Damraon, the Raja of Talwar, the Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh of Sheogarh, the Raj Kunwar of Shahpura, the Kunwar of Lunawara, together with his relatives and a large retinue of his Sardars and Principal officers and followers were accommodated at the Raika Bagh Palaces.

The marriage procession proceeded from the Raika Bagh Palace through the City Bazar and Fateh Pole to the Fort, where the marriage ceremony was performed. The Darbar gave a large dowry to the bride and the marriage party returned to Rewa by four Special trains on the 29th June 1918.

(j). The auspicious event of the birth of His Highness Maharaja Shri Umed Singhji Sahib Bahadur, having occurred on Asad Sudh 14th of the Sambat year 1959 the anniversary of the Birthday of His Highness during the triennium fell :—

**His Highness'
Birthday.**

- (i) In 1919 on 12th July.
- (ii) In 1920 on 30th June, and
- (iii) In 1921 on 18th July.

To fitly celebrate this happy event the days mentioned above were observed as Public Holidays throughout the State, the Courts, Public

Officer and Schools were closed, a number of prisoners were released, salutes were fired, Jalsas were held and the Maharajas, Sardars and State Officials presented Nazars to His Highness.

(k) **Victory Celebrations in Marwar.**—The 7th of October 1918 was fixed throughout India for the celebration of the successes of the Allies and the unconditional surrender of Bulgaria, but the State being in mourning, the rejoicings were held in Jodhpur, on the 18th October 1918, on which day a Royal Salute of 101 Guns was fired, a Parade of the State Troops was held, at which three hearty cheers were given for His Majesty the King Emperor and the Allies, prayers were offered by the public in temples and mosques, sweets were distributed to College and School students and clothes and grain to the poor.

(ii) On the signature of the armistice by Germany the Heads of all State Departments and their Staff attended the temples and Mesques on the morning of the 17th November 1918 to offer prayers and thanks-giving. After this on Wednesday, the 27th November 1918, which was selected as the day for general rejoicings, a general holiday was observed throughout the State, a Royal Salute of 101 guns was fired, prayers were offered by all communities, food and clothing distributed to the poor and sweets to the children; a procession of all the State troops and the State carriages containing soldiers wounded on active service bearing a large photograph of Their Imperial Majesties marched through the main bazars of the City and proceeded to the Rawan-ka-Chabutra. On the 28th November, a general dinner was given to all soldiers of the State and on the 29th sports were held for School children, to whom prizes were distributed.

(iii) Subsequently on the signature of Peace Treaty on 28th June 1919, the 19th July 1919 was observed as a Public Holiday in the State. On this day a Royal Salute of 101 guns was fired, 84 prisoners were released, sweets were distributed to the students and food to the poor.

(l) **Viceregal Visit.**—Towards the close of the year 1920, His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accepted the Darbar's invitation to visit Jodhpur and arrived on the 20th November 1920.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford who had preceded His Excellency, honoured Jodhpur with a visit on the 5th November 1920 and after a stay of about a week left for Jaisalmer on the 11th November, returning to Jodhpur on the 16th idem.

During her stay here Her Excellency paid several visits to the Fort and had paintings of certain places taken.

His Excellency accompanied by his Staff arrived here on the 20th November 1920 by a Special train at 10-27 a.m. His Excellency was received at the Railway Station by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib-Bahadur, His Highness the Maharaja Regent Sahib Bahadur, the

Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Holland, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., M.C., Resident, W. R. States, Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, His Highness' younger brother, the members of Regency Council, the principal Rajvis, European residents and the principal Sardars and officials of the State. A Guard of honour of the State Infantry and State Band was on the Station Platform and as soon as His Excellency alighted from his Saloon a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired. After the usual presentations His Excellency inspected the guard of honour and then left with his staff and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in a procession of motor cars for the Residency, where a Camp was laid out. On His Excellency's arrival at the Residency, a Guard of Honour presented arms and a salute of 31 guns was fired. About noon visits and return visits were exchanged between His Excellency, His Highness and the Maharaja Regent, and in the afternoon His Excellency visited the Fort. In the evening there was a banquet at the Residency at which the ladies and gentlemen of the Station and certain Rajvies and Sardars were invited. On the termination of the dinner, when the leading State officials and Mutsaddis were also present, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur made the following speech :—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

On behalf of my State and people I am proud to offer to Your Excellency and Lady Chelmsford a hearty welcome to Jodhpur. I am glad that Your Excellency has found time before leaving India to visit my State and I can only regret that the onerous duties of your high office do not permit you to stay here longer. Though not endowed by nature with striking scenery and though it has no buildings to compare with those which Your Excellency will have seen elsewhere, Jodhpur has attractions of its own and I trust that Your Excellency will enjoy your visit and will carry away with you pleasant memories of my State and people. Under the able and sympathetic guidance of my guardian, Colonel Waddington, I am now completing my studies at the Mayo College. I take this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency for the solicitude you have always displayed for the welfare of my State; the administration of which you have entrusted to a Council presided over by my dear great uncle, His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh. His splendid record of service to Marwar is known to all. I am sure that under the Council's fostering care every endeavour will be made to develop the resources of my State and to promote the happiness and welfare of my people. I deem it fortunate that the administration also possesses advisers so capable and experienced as Mr. Holland, Your Excellency's Agent in Rajputana, and Mr. Reynolds, the Resident.

It has been some consolation for your Excellency's short visit that Lady Chelmsford has been able to honor Jodhpur with her presence for a longer period. The measures which Her Excellency has initiated for the alleviation of human suffering and her efforts to improve the condition of life for the women and children of India are known to all; and though Rajputana is not quickly receptive of new ideas I have no doubt that Marwar, in common with the rest of India, will benefit thereby and remember Her Excellency's name with gratitude and affection.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to join me in drinking the health of our illustrious guests Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford.

To which His Excellency replied as follows :—

Your Highness, Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I thank Your Highness most heartily for the very kind terms in which you have proposed my health this evening. I need not assure you how much I appreciate the very cordial welcome which Your Highness and the nobles and people of Marwar have extended to Lady Chelmsford and myself on our arrival at Jodhpur.

It was with great regret that I was compelled to abandon my proposed visit in 1917, and I should have been deeply disappointed if anything had occurred to prevent me before leaving India from becoming personally acquainted with a State which has played such a prominent part in the history of Rajputana.

The Rulers and people of Jodhpur, the premier Rathor State, have ever been distinguished for their unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Crown, and I am glad to have this opportunity of congratulating the Durbar on the signal services rendered during the war both in men, money and other contributions. No appeal, whether to His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh, whose untimely death we all deplore, or to the Council of Regency was made in vain. The Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers spent no less than five years of distinguished service at the front and by their exploits at Haifa and in the Jordao valley recalled the deeds of their ancestors who fought at Tonga, Merta and Patan. The reputation which they have gained is well worthy of the glorious annals of Marwar. It would be invidious for me to single out individuals for special eulogy, but I may be permitted to pay a tribute to the dead and to mention the name of Major Thakur Dalpat Singh, M. C., who met a soldier's death at Haifa while charging at the head of the regiment.

As these stirring deeds fade into the past and the horrors of war grow dim, let us not forget the great debt we owe to those who fought and died for the great cause. It is our sacred duty to see that their families are relieved from sufferings and distress. I trust that the Marwar Soldiers' Board will continue to see that this duty is well and faithfully discharged. I am confident that the welfare of those who went on active service whether in the Jodhpur Lancers or in the Indian Army will ever be an object of care and solicitude to the Rulers of Jodhpur.

Since the autumn of 1918 the administration of the Jodhpur State has been in the hands of a Council of Regency presided over by His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh. It has fallen to the lot of a few men to be associated with the administration of a State for so many years as His Highness the Maharaja Regent, and to his ability and untiring energy the high reputation and present prosperity of the State are largely due. When a historian in the future carries on the story so ably commenced by Colonel Tod and records the modern annals of Rajputana, the name of Sir Pratap—I believe that is the name by which he prefers to be known—will figure prominently in its pages.

I am aware that it is not possible or desirable during a period of Regency to effect any drastic changes in the traditional forms of Government. A Ruling Prince, if he is wise, will seek to harmonise his administration with the changing spirit of the times. He will endeavour while paying due regard to the customs of his forefathers to make his rule more responsible to public opinion than heretofore and to satisfy himself that the welfare of the many is not being sacrificed to the privileges and pleasure of the few. But while it is not possible during a minority to make great changes in the form of Administration, much can be done to create an atmosphere of sympathy and mutual good feeling by taking the public into confidence so far as possible and by providing adequate means for the ventilation of grievances and for their speedy redress when found to be just. The good will of a people may be

alienated by a Government which in its desire for efficiency rides rough shod over their customs and their prejudices, but the misrule resulting from the inefficiency which intrigue, favouritism and corruption breed is an evil no less dangerous.

Sometimes there is a tendency to concentrate too much attention in the Capital and its surroundings and to pay too little heed to the welfare and interest of the cultivating population. I have therefore heard with pleasure that the Council have decided to revise the revenue settlement and that they have obtained the services of an experienced officer for the purpose. This is a wise resolve which will I trust bring the administration into close touch with the rural population, their needs and aspirations.

In Marwar with its scarcity of fuel and water the conditions which make for success in industrial undertaking are lacking, but there is, I am convinced, a wide field for agricultural development. I believe that no serious attempt has ever been made to grapple with this problem. Yet in a land so liable to recurring famines as Marwar, any measures calculated to increase the productivity of the soil and area under cultivation must be of paramount importance. Money spent on experiments and on scientifically conducted demonstration farms would, I feel sure, be well spent. The Government of India will, should the Durbar require it, be always ready to help them with expert advice. Horse and cattle breeding too are worthy of your attention. In the Marwari horse you possess a breed which equals, if it does not surpass, any of the indigenous breeds in India; while I need only mention the famous Nagore and Mallani breed of cattle to show how rich are your pastoral resources. I understand that an attempt is now being made to improve the breed of horses in the State and to develop the pure Marwari type. I wish you all success in this wise endeavour and I trust that you will find it possible also to adopt measures for the development of cattle and sheep breeding.

The experiments which are now being made to supplement the water supply of Jodhpur, which depends entirely on the monsoon will, I feel sure, be welcomed by the public of Jodhpur. The importance of a plentiful and assured water supply in this tract of precarious rainfall cannot be over estimated. It will be the more essential when as the result of the progressive policy in Railway matters which has always characterised this Durbar, Jodhpur becomes an important junction on the Karachi—Agra broad gauge line.

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen, I trust I have not trespassed too long on your patience. The importance and interest of my theme must be my excuse. It now only remains for me to offer to His Highness Maharaja Umed Singh my very best wishes for a long and prosperous career. Your Highness, I have heard with great pleasure of the progress which you are making at the Mayo College. My earnest advice to you is to make the very best use you can of the time that remains to you before you are called upon to take upon your shoulders the arduous duty of administering so large and important a State as Jodhpur. The harder Your Highness works now and the more knowledge you acquire, the easier will be your task and the brighter the prospect of your performing it with success. Believe me, it will require all the prudence and fortitude which you can command.

Though I shall have left India before Your Highness assumes the powers of Government, I shall watch your future career with anxious interest.

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink the health of His Highness Maharaja Umed Singh coupled with the name of that loyal and gallant veteran His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh.

After the speech was over His Excellency the Viceroy presented the Badges of O.B.E. to Rai Bahadur Thakur Dhonkal Singhji of Gorao, of 2nd class O.B.I. to Risaldar Major Thakur Jor Singh of the Third Lancers and to Major Thakur Kishore Singh, retired Squadron Commander of First Regiment, Sardar Risala, Jodhpur; of Rao Saheb to Kanwar Dharam Narainji of Jasnagar and of Rai Sahib to Thanvi Sangi Dassji. The fort, the City and the Residency Gardens were illuminated.

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 21st November, their Excellencies accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and His Highness the Maharaja Regent Sahib Bahadur, paid visits to Mondore and Balsamand.

On the morning of the 22nd His Excellency held a Review of the Imperial Service Lancers under the Command of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, and at the termination of the Review His Excellency presented the 1914-15 Stars to men of the 1/125th Napier's Rifles and of the Third Skinner's Horse.

In the afternoon there was a Polo Tournament which Their Excellencies attended and after a quiet dinner Their Excellencies left Jodhpur at 10 p.m.

(m) Political.—Colonel Windham, who had been Resident, Western Rajputana States, since October 1910, relinquished charge of his office on 6th November 1918 on transfer to Kotah and was succeeded by Mr. L. W. Reynolds, I.C.S., C.I.E., M.C., who took over charge of the Residency, on the 26th November 1918 from Colonel A. B. Macpherson, who had temporarily relieved Colonel Windham. Mr. Reynolds continued to be our Resident up to the 14th April 1921, when he proceeded on six months' leave. During his absence Lieut.-Colonel H. B. St. John, C.I.E., C.B.E., officiated as Resident, from the 14th April 1921 to the end of the period under report.

(n) Official.—Diwan Bahadur Tiwari Chhajju Ramji, C.I.E., ceased to be Musahib Ala with the inauguration of the Regency Council, on the 4th December 1918, and under the new administration Maharaj Sri Zalim Singhji, Lieut.-Colonel R. E. A. Hamilton, I.A., C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Parsadji, C.I.E., and Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singhji, were appointed as Members of the Regency Council.

Maharaj Sri Zalim Singhji, Senior Member of the Regency Council, tendered his resignation on the 30th September 1920 and with a view to retain Rajvi element on the Council Maharaj Sri Fateh Singhji was appointed as Home Member of the Regency Council, with effect from the 8th November 1920. Consequent upon this change, a little alteration was made in the nomenclature of the posts of the Members. A new post of Political and Judicial Member was created, to which Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prasadji, C.I.E., was appointed with effect from the 13th November 1920, from which date the charge of the post of Revenue Member was taken over by Mr. D. L. Drake Brockman, I.C.S., whose

services were obtained on loan from the United Provinces Government to revise the Revenue Settlement of the State.

Lieut.-Colonel R. E. A. Hamilton, C.I.E., continued to be Finance Member up to 17th November 1920 when he went on long leave. He was succeeded by Major R. A. Lyall, I.A., D.S.O., who joined on the 26th March 1921 and continued to be Finance Member up to the end of the period under report.

Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singhji, continued to be Public Works Member throughout the triennium.

Chapter II.

**Khalsa
villages.**

Administration of Land.—The number of Khalsa villages on 1st October 1918 was 743½ and during the triennium 22 villages escheated to the Khalsa, *i.e.*, one village in 1918-19, 20 villages in 1919-20 and one village during 1920-21 so that at the end of September 1921 the number of Khalsa villages rose to 765½.

The names of newly escheated villages are :—

In 1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
Village.	Pargana.	Village.	Pargana.	Village.	Pargana.
Salwa.	Nagore	Rudia ½.	Jodhpur.	Patai.	Pachpadra.
Khurd.		Singrawat.	Didwana.	Khurd.	
		Tavran ½.	"		
		Banwal ½.	Parbatsar.		
		Piplad ½.	"		
		Shyamapura.	"		
		Meghadund.	Merta		
		Mokalpur.	"		
		Sudwar.	"		
		Dodianna.	"		
		Nimola.	"		
		Ladpura.	"		
		Thakurwas.	Jaitaran.		
		Dhoru.	Bilara.		
		Sonei Lakha.	Pali.		
		Chanwarcha.	Jalore.		
		Sarat.	"		
		Pantheri.	"		
		Bisala.	"		
		Deldari.	"		
		Ganvri.	Jaswantpura.		
		Bateran.	"		

Of the 336 single cropped and 429½ double cropped villages 621 were regularly assessed and 144½ are still under Batai system.

**Area of Assessed
Khalsa villages.**

As no new assessment was made during the triennium the area of the regularly assessed villages on 30th September 1921, remained stationary with an area of 29,23,720 acres classified as follows :—

Irrigated—

Chahi Mithani	...	70,847	Acres.
" Kharchi	...	36,120	"

Unirrigated—

Sevaj	...	...	92,475	"
Barani	...	...	12,40,966	"
Culturable waste	...	...	5,09,273	"
Unculturable waste	...	...	4,73,038	"
Muafi (rent free)	...	...	5,01,001	"
Total	...	...	29,23,720	"

The area under crops during the triennium was as under :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Under Rabi Crops, Acres	36,295	85,557	77,385
" Kharif " "	1,93,583	4,93,588	5,17,116
Total	2,29,878	5,79,145	5,94,501

During the year 1918-19, there was a decrease of 5,61,821 acres (Rabi 83,433 and Kharif 4,78,388) owing to the failure of the monsoon.

In the year 1919-20, there was an increase of 3,49,267 acres (Rabi 49,262 and Kharif 3,00,005) due to good rains.

In the year 1920-21, there was a decrease of 8,172 acres in Rabi crops due to shortage of rain.

Appendix XVI gives details of the cropped area during the triennium.

The subjoined table contains the total area irrigated by the principal Irrigation Bunds. bunds and the irrigation fees realized.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Area irrigated acres	9,220	21,588	13,185
Irrigation fee Rs.	62,205	1,43,009	70,631

In the year 1918-19, there was a decrease of 17,004 acres, as the bunds did not receive water.

In 1919-20, there was an increase of 12,368 acres due to good rains.

In 1920-21 there was a decrease of 8,403 acres due to shortage of water in Bunds.

The number of irrigation wells on the 1st October 1918 was 9,047 and 412 wells were constructed or added under escheat during the triennium raising the number of wells at end of September 1921 to 9,459.

Irrigation Wells.	
1918-19	345
1919-20	46
1920-21	21
	<hr/> 412

Of these, 2,890 are of saline water producing single crop either of wheat or barley while 6,569 are of sweet water producing double crops.

A number of old and neglected wells were repaired and renovated during the triennium.

Appendices XVII contain details of cattle in Khalsa villages. Bulls, Cows, Buffaloes, Sheep and Goats which are the principal assets of the agriculturists.

Live Stocks.

In the year 1918-19, there was a decrease of 69,195 in cattle due to Famine year.

In 1919-20, there was an increase of 93,546 in cattle due to good year.

In 1920-21, there was an increase of 3,977 in cattle due to good year.

Taccavi.

The unrecovered balance of Taccavi on 1st October 1918, was Rs. 46,801 during the triennium the following advances and recoveries were made:—

	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Advan- ces.	Recoveries.	Advan- ces.	Recoveries.	Advan- ces.	Recoveries.
Principal	4,47,015	1,399	13,584	2,867	11,741	3,392
Interest ... ..	...	322	...	763	...	974

Recoveries were very poor due to lean years and inattention of the collecting Agency.

Revenue.

The assessed land revenue including irrigation fees together with remissions and net demand and actual recoveries are given in the subjoined table:—

Name.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Land Revenue including			
Irrigation fee	14,03,069	16,48,934	14,55,540
Remissions	5,97,101	1,07,835	98,757
Net demand	8,05,968	15,41,099	13,56,783
Paid to Treasury	6,33,164	13,68,142	12,00,991
Paid to Chodris	23,698	45,990	31,746
Outstanding balance ...	1,49,106	1,26,967	1,24,046
Of which recoverable ...	1,34,531	1,13,210	1,10,813
Irrecoverable owing to various causes and hence to be remitted	14,575	13,757	13,233

The total recoveries of the department from all sources during the triennium are as under :—

Heads.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Land Revenue	6,33,164	13,68,142	12,00,991
Past arrears... ..	42,543	1,33,918	72,905
Taccavi	1,563	3,630	4,366
Patta fees	39,346	32,962	38,688
Quarries	1,314	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	16,742	13,134
Zabti ... ..	...	...	...
Total	7,17,930	15,55,394	13,30,034

It will be seen from the above statistics that the Revenue compared with the previous years has fallen owing to :—

- (a) A succession of lean years.
- (b) Decrease in rainfall.

- (c) Reduction of agricultural population caused by epidemics of Plague and Influenza.
 (d) Want of sufficient water in irrigation tanks and wells.

During the triennium the Expenditure of the Department was as under:—

Head.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Establishment	78,088	88,478	1,01,951
Contingencies	5,835	4,016	4,190
Travelling allowance	2,536	3,496	4,968
Printing	6,958	4,740	7,945
Jagirdars	25,336	43,451	41,780
Kanugoes	670	5,199	3,658
Sumerpur	3,485	3,843	3,874
Buildings	1,425	9,018	2,348
Well Sinking	763	1,100	5,249
Camel Purchase ... ..	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	742	5,393	2,052
Zabti ... ..	...	...	...
Total	1,25,838	1,68,734	1,78,015

Owing to rise in cost of living the salaries had to be raised gradually and hence the increase.

During the triennium Bapi tenure leases were freely granted with a view to create heritable interest for the cultivator in his holding and considerable sums were granted as Taccavi loans to enable the cultivator to purchase bullocks, fodder, seed, etc.

The following new Rules and Regulations were passed by the Regency Council in 1921 :—

- (1) Rules for the management of Thikanas brought under direct management.
- (2) Marwar Patfa Ordinance 1921.
- (3) Marwar Escheat of Property Ordinance 1911, finally passed in 1921.
- (4) Rules for the appointment of Hawaldars.

Survey and Settlement.—During the year 1918-19 field surveying of four villages was completed, Settlement records of one village were attested and those of five villages were faired out. 400 leases conferring occupancy rights were issued the fees realized being Rs. 50. In the next year three villages were field-surveyed and 602 leases were issued, bringing in Rs. 96 as fees.

With a view to revise the Revenue Settlement the services of an Assistant Settlement Officer were obtained on loan from the Supreme Government in July 1921. The newly appointed Assistant Settlement Officer spent some time in studying local conditions and framing rules for the revision of records, correction of maps and elaboration of forms that were required and in making arrangements for opening Survey

classes for the training of Hawaldars and Inspectors ; and before the close of the year 43 villages were field-surveyed, Settlement records of 79 villages were faired out and 752 leases conferring occupancy rights on levying fees amounting to Rs. 115 were issued.

Out of the 1,244 files before the Munfiat Committee on 1st October 1918, 42 files were disposed of during 1918-19, 108 during 1919-20 and 52 during 1920-21 leaving a balance of 1,042 files at the end of September 1921.

The number of Khatas before the Committee remained unchanged at 1,200 as no progress was made in this line during the triennium.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.—The following new Statutes and enactments were passed during the triennium :—

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) The Marwar Gambling Act, 1905 was modified and repealed by the " Marwar Public Gambling Act No. 2 of 1918-19 " which came into force from 1st April ... | 1920 |
| (2) Rules for the guidance of Mill Owners in Marwar ... | 1920 |
| (3) Rules for the grant of Licenses for the manufacture and sale of Aerated Waters in Factories in Jodhpur ... | 1920 |
| (4) Rules for the grant of Licenses for the manufacture and sale of Aerated Waters in Factories in the Mofussil towns of Marwar | 1921 |
| (5) The Marwar Escheat of property Ordinance 1911 passed in | 1921 |
| (6) Rules for the management of Villages or Thikanas brought under direct management | 1921 |
| (7) Marwar Patta Ordinance | 1921 |
| (8) Rules for the appointment of Hawaldars, | 1921 |
| (9) The Marwar Patents and Designs Act | 1921 |
| (10) Rules for Licensing and Controlling places of Public amusement | 1921 |
| (11) Game Rules 1905, replaced by the Marwar shooting and Fishing Rules | 1921 |

For a complete list of Enactments and statutes in force in the State, please see Appendix II.

Military Department.—The 1st Battalion 142nd Jodhpur Infantry raised in 1918 as a War measure was disbanded on the 30th April 1919 under orders from the Army Head Quarters and all the Officers and other ranks were either transferred to other Regiments of the Indian Army or demobilized under arrangements of the Commandant

of that Battalion. The Officers and men who did good work in connection with the raising of the force were, as a mark of appreciation, given one month's pay as a reward at the final disbandment of the Battalion.

The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar over the raising of the Battalion up to the date of its dishandment amounted to Rs. 4,50,000 non-recurring.

The other Military forces of the State were:—

- (a) Imperial Service Troops Sardar Risala Jodhpur Lancers.
- (b) Regular forces. $\begin{cases} (i) & \text{Artillery.} \\ (ii) & \text{Sardar Infantry.} \end{cases}$
- (c) Irregulars. $\begin{cases} (i) & \text{Summair Camel Corps.} \\ (ii) & \text{Summair Infantry.} \end{cases}$

Imperial Service Lancers.—The two Regiments of the Sardar Risala continued to be on the Eastern Front until the termination of the hostilities and returned to Jodhpur on the 8th February 1920.

The details of strength of each Regiment on the Field and at the Depôt were as follows :—

Name of Regiment.	OFFICERS.		N. C. Os AND MEN INCLUDING RECRUITS.		TOTAL.		Total Strength.
	On War.	At Depôt.	On War.	At Depôt.	On War.	At Depôt.	
<i>On 30th Sept. 1918.</i>							
First Regiment ...	21	16	447	536	468	552	1,020
Second Regiment ...	9	11	331	471	340	482	822
Total ...	30	27	778	1,007	808	1,034	1,842
<i>On the cessation of hostilities.</i>							
First Regiment ...	19	16	433	529	452	545	997
Second Regiment ...	8	12	321	481	329	493	822
Total ...	27	28	754	1,010	781	1,038	1,819

The grant of free rations to all ranks and the enhanced rates of pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and men, temporarily sanctioned for the period of the War, during the time of the late Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, were made permanent.

A special concession to all ranks, who proceeded on active service, was granted by the Darbar, viz., that the period of their active service was counted as double for the purpose of pension.

A remount training party of 47 Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men was sent at the beginning of December 1920 to Government Remount Training Depôt, Sohore, to help Government in training the remounts and returned on 2nd September, 1921. ...

Appendix III. Contains the full strength of the Regiments during the triennium and the cost entailed to the Darbar in their maintenance and upkeep.

The strength of the two Regiments in Officers, rank and file, horses and transport animals continued to decrease during the three years as armistice was signed with the Turks on 31st October 1918 and the extra strength caused by war was gradually decreased.

The cost for the upkeep, however, given in the statement does not show a gradual decrease. This is so because the cost for the strength over and above the ordinary peace strength was paid by the Supreme Government, not by the Darbar.

The expenditure during 1919-20, decreased from that of the previous year owing to one squadron of second Regiment, raised for the war having been reduced. The Regiments returned from field in February 1920 and the free rations to men and compensation for dearth of forage for horses, returned from field, commenced from that month to be given by the Darbar. As rations to men and horses were given by the Government while on field so the expenditure under these heads increased from the time of their return and in 1920-21 rose up to a higher figure than that of the previous 2 years.

Regular Forces.—During the triennium the strength of the Regular Forces were as detailed below :—

		1918-19.	1919-20	1920-21.
Artillery and Pargana Fort garrison.	Commissioned Officers ...	8	3	5
	Non-Commissioned Officers.	33	24	25
	Fighting men ...	240	259	246

The Unit has, during the triennium, remained under-strength by 24, 107 and 117 respectively.

		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Sardar Infantry.	Commissioned Officers ...	11	10	9
	Non-Commissioned Officers.	50	58	50
	Fighting men ...	354	368	357
	Total ...	415	436	416

The decreases and increases are due to ordinary discharges and enlistments.

The total cost of maintenance of the State Regular Forces during the triennium was as under :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Artillery including Pargana garrisons ...	40,736 15 0	48,560 1 3	62,567 11 0
Sardar Infantry ...	69,987 2 2	76,104 14 8	1,18,405 14 10

The increases are due to the increase in the rates of pay.

Irregular Forces.—The strength of the State Irregular Forces during the triennium is given in the sub-joined table:—

Serial No.	Name of Units.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	Summair Camel Corps	648 }	897	874
2	Flying Columns	385 }		
3	Summair Infantry... ..	364	376	361

In 1919-20, the Summair Camel Corps and Flying Columns were amalgamated and there has been decrease in the strength.

Cost of maintenance of the three units during the period was as under:—

Serial No.	Name of Units.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	Summair Camel Corps	1,18,637 }	2,51,412	2,76,773
2	Flying Columns	97,676 }		
3	Summair Infantry	39,532	54,330	76,611

Owing to increase in rates of pay the cost of maintenance increased in spite of fall in strength.

Jagir Levies.—During the triennium fifteen footmen of the Jagir Levies continued to do service at the Zanani Deorhi, and excepting these most of the Jagir contingents were already commuted to cash payment. But unfortunately on account of the visitations of severe epidemics and lean years there was a marked fall in the revenue from commuted horses during the year 1918-19 while the next year being a good year the recoveries improved by nearly two lacs of rupees. The year 1920-21, however, was a year of partial scarcity and hence there was a slight drop in the receipts, still the realizations were better than those of 1917-18 and 1918-19.

The actual recoveries during the three years were:—

Year.	Budget.	Actual receipts.
1918-19	5,50,000	3,02,526.
1919-20	4,50,000	4,82,723.
1920-21	4,50,000	4,60,494.

The cost of the establishment maintained for its recovery was as follows:—

1918-19	10,004.
1919-20	12,699.
1920-21	10,602.

Police.—Sardar Sahéb Shamsher Singh remained Inspector General of Police up to the 12th May 1920, when he was succeeded by Mr. M. R. Kothwala, M.B.L., Bombay Provincial Service, who joined here on the 1st June 1920.

13th idem and remained Inspector General of Police up to the end of the period under report.

The strength of the Police force and cost of its upkeep during the triennium was :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Officers	130	130	132
Rank and File (foot)	1,193	1,193	1,194
Rank (Mounted)	694	694	693
Total	2,017	2,017	2,019
Cost of maintenance ... Rs.	3,82,947	4,22,226	5,71,979

The strength in 1918-19 and 1919-20 was stationary, whereas in 1920-21, one Relieving Superintendent and one Inspector were added. Fuller details are given in Appendix IV.

In consequence of the high cost of living and with a view to attract recruits of better type the pay of the constables was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 in February 1920 and to Rs. 12 in August 1920. It was further increased to Rs. 14 in April 1921 when also a general percentage increment was given to all superior staff.

Discipline. The conduct of the Police force during the triennium was on the whole good, as will appear from the sub-joined table :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Number dismissed { Officers	6	5	3
Men	49	40	36
Awarded lighter punishment { Officers... ..	9	9	11
Men	40	30	32
Men Judicially punished	5	6	...
Promoted for good work	35	40	38
Monetarily rewarded	100	90	40

Fuller details are given in Appendix V.

Inspection. During the three years under report the Inspector General of Police spent in all 339 days on tour and inspected 47 Police Stations and the Deputy Inspector General spent 272 days on tour and inspected 96 Police Stations.

In the Districts, the Superintendents and Circle Inspectors did considerable inspection work from time to time.

Offences. The number of cognizable offences reported and registered during the triennium was: 3,009 offences reported and registered in 1918-19 as against 2,268 of 1917-18; 2,758 reported and registered in 1919-20; and 2,869 reported and registered in 1920-21.

In the first year of the triennium 2,480 cases were admitted, 1,150 sent up for trial and in 729 cases convictions were secured as against 1,920 admitted, 849 sent up for trial and in 635 convictions secured of 1917-18. 2,237 persons were arrested of whom 1,287 were convicted. 554 discharged and 383 remained pending trial as against 1,430 persons arrested, of whom 820 were convicted, 383 discharged and 226 remained pending, of the year 1917-18.

In the second year of the triennium 2,244 cases were admitted, 1,042 sent up for trial and in 566 cases convictions were secured. 1829 persons were arrested, of whom 775 were convicted, 488 discharged and 534 remained pending trial. And in the year 1920-21, 2312 cases were admitted, 1,251 sent up for trial, and in 715 cases convictions were secured. 2,174 persons were arrested, of whom 941 were convicted, 550 discharged and 672 remained pending trial. *Vide* appendix VII (a).

The value of property stolen during the triennium was Rs. 4,02,809 in 1918-19 as against Rs. 3,44,475 of 1917-18 ; Rs. 3,92,069 in 1919-20 and Rs. 4,22,756 in 1920-21. Of the above amounts Rs. 1,13,468 worth of property was recovered in 1918-19 against Rs. 96,825 recovered in 1917-18, Rs. 1,33,920 recovered in 1919-20 and Rs. 1,53,781 in 1920-21. *Vide* appendix VI.

The working of the Police in the City was satisfactory during the triennium, as will appear from the figures given below :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Cognizable offences, reported and registered	241	376	249
Cases admitted	198	307	199
Cases sent up for trial	113	157	135
Cases in which convictions were secured...	70	57	51
Persons arrested	176	252	200
Persons convicted	75	69	55
Persons discharged	101	97	72
Persons remained pending trial ... ..	...	80	73
Property stolen	24,417 15 0	43,749 8 0	26,469 2 9
Property recovered	9,646 7 0	18,598 14 6	7,131 8 0

An analysis of crime of more heinous nature reveals that during the year 1918-19 murder cases fell from 25 to 22, Dacoities rose from 44 to 52 and Robberies rose from 66 to 88.

In 1919-20, the numbers were murders 33, Dacoities 33 and Robberies 71 and in 1920-21 the numbers were 31, 30 and 78 respectively.

In the middle of July 1920 operations were undertaken against the gangs of notorious dacoits Minas, Bhils and Sansis, whose very name had

become a terror in the Bali and Jalor districts and who, after committing depredations found safe asylum in the adjoining State of Sirohi. But notwithstanding the difficulties in following them up, a majority of them was accounted for within the course of a few months and some 55 men belonging to the different gangs were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In like manner the Sansi gang which committed a glaring mail robbery on the Erinpura Road in April 1921 was hunted down and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Settlement of Criminal Tribes.—There was a slight decrease of 260 in the total number of registered Criminal Tribes in the year 1919 as the strength fell from 21,289 of 1918 to 21,029. During 1920 and 1921 the numbers were 21,906 and 22,411 respectively, the rise being attributable to more youths having been registered after attaining the age limit and also to more Bagries being admitted in the class.

The following is a detailed summary of the different classes of adult male population of Criminal Tribes during the triennium :—

	1919.		1920.		1921.	
	Total population.	Adult males.	Total population.	Adult males.	Total population.	Adult males.
Baories ...	18,379	5,347	19,051	5,351	19,293	5,617
Sansis ...	975	297	992	304	1067	308
Minas ...	322	111	301	115	296	112
Bagris ...	1,155	497	1,367	546	1,561	623
Bhils ...	198	69	195	66	194	65
Total ...	21,029	6,321	21,906	6,382	22,411	6,725

The number of absentees without leave fell during the year 1919, from 1,093 to 911 while their number during the two succeeding years was 883 and 1,221 respectively.

The numbers present at their homes were employed as under during the triennium :—

Employed as	1919.	1920.	1921.
Sole cultivators ...	2,863	2,758	2,616
Joint cultivators ...	1,301	1,124	1,075
Private servants and Chowkidars ...	32	20	31
Disabled labourers ...	1,148	1,532	1,715
Total ...	5,344	5,434	5,437

The number of convictions among Criminal Tribes during the triennium was as follows :—

Description of sentences.	1919.	1920.	1921.
For more than one year	14	13	7
Between six months and one year ...	18	27	6
Between three and six months ...	70	45	62
Under three months	83	51	35
Up to one month	110	73	81
Whipping	242	175	182
Total	537	384	373

It will be seen that during the last two years of the triennium there was an appreciable fall in the number of convictions, which is satisfactory.

A reference to Appendix XXVI will show that the area cultivated by the Criminal Tribes materially improved during 1919 as compared to 1918, while during 1920 and 1921 it underwent a still further improvement.

The number of plough-cattle in the year 1919 shows a slight fall whereas in the succeeding years there has been a sharp rise of nearly 7 to 8 thousand head as compared to the preceding year.

The number of ploughs however had decreased in 1919 to 2,247, whereas in 1920 and 1921 it was 2,806 and 2,693 respectively.

The indebtedness of the Criminal Tribes during the triennium was as under :—

	1919.	1920.	1921.
To the Darbar, including Taccavi ...	32,702	3,229	31,884
To Bohras	1,03,905	1,04,955	99,157
	Grand 3371 Mds.	3,570 Mds.	3,571 Mds.

Owing to scarcity of rain less land was cultivated and hence the produce was not sufficient to support them after paying their debts.

The number of villages from which Chowkidari Lag is recovered stood at 2,063 in 1919, 2,066 in 1920, and 2,068 in 1921. Recovery of Lags made, was as shown below :—

Chowkidars.

Cash Rs. 42,310-10-3, grain 40,309 Mds. 39 Srs. 7 Chs. in 1919.
 " 46,360-7-6 " 33,478 " 6 " 9 " in 1920, and
 " 46,360-7-6 " 33,478 " 6 " 9 " in 1921.

Although in the year 1919 the amount of Lag Bag showed a rise it has remained stationary in the two succeeding years.

The total number of Chowkidars was 2,984 in 1919, 2,991 in 1920 and 2,987 in 1921.

Judicial.—Rao Bahadur Laxmi Das, Bar-at-Law, continued to be Chief Judge throughout the period under report.

The number of Courts in existence during the triennium remained unchanged at 31, as under: —

Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Court of Sardars	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diwani Court No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diwani Court No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foujdari Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendent Mallani	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Do. Sojat	...	...	.	...	...	...	1
Do. Sambhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Phalodi	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
Kotwali	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pargana Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total							31

In February 1920, Third Class Judicial Powers having been given to the Bagawas Thikana, the number of Thikana Courts rose to 51.

The enhancement of the powers of the Judicial Superintendents Sojat, Mallani and Nagour (now Sambhar) not having appreciably reduced the congestion in the Civil Court No. I, Babu Sukhdeo Narain was deputed in December 1919 to work off the arrears and 125 execution cases on the file of Civil Court No. I were transferred to Civil Court No. II.

During the triennium the Chief Judge inspected a good many Hakumats and Thikana Courts. Irregularities noticed in their work were pointed out and suitable notice taken where necessary and steps taken to give Judicial training to a few Judicial Ahlmads working in Thikana Courts.

No radical changes or reforms were undertaken during the triennium but a few changes worth mention are summarized below :—

In February 1920, the Judicial Superintendent, Phalodi, was relieved of the additional charge of the Jodhpur Kotwali and a separate Kotwal was appointed.

In July 1920, the period of filing Uzardari against the decision of the Chief Court was fixed at one month from the date on which the decision of the Chief Court was conveyed to the Uzardar.

In April 1921, the period of limitation for presenting applications for execution of decrees was increased from 3 to 6 years, while the maximum period for the execution of decrees was fixed at 24 years, and it was ruled that for special reasons this maximum period was susceptible to further extension by 6 years.

In May 1921, the Hakim of Sambhar was empowered to impose fines in Foujdari cases in his capacity as the Jodhpur Darbar's representative on the Joint Court at Sambhar.

In July 1921, in view of the increase in the number of dacoities and highway robberies the Foujdari Court was empowered to pass sentences of imprisonment up to seven years in the said cases tried by him.

Criminal Justice.—The number of Criminal files remained pending in the various Criminal Courts in the State on 1st October 1918 was 388, and during 1918-19 2,760, during 1919-20 3,050, and during 1920-21 3,276 fresh cases were instituted making a total of 9,474 files requiring disposal. Of these 2,733 cases were disposed of in 1918-19, 2,984 in 1919-20, and 3,334 in 1920-21, leaving a balance of 423 files remaining undisposed at the end of September 1921.

In the Criminal cases quoted above 5,007 accused persons stood their trial in 1918-19, including last year's balance, 5,584 in 1919-20, and 6,472 in 1920-21. Of these in 1918-19 1,702 were convicted, 2,519 were acquitted or discharged, 11 were declared insane and 14 died during or before trial. In 1919-20, 1,486 were convicted, 3,260 were acquitted or discharged, 12 were declared insane and 6 died during or before trial and in 1920-21, 1,786 were convicted, 3,822 were acquitted or discharged, 32 were declared insane and 12 died during or before trial, leaving 820 accused awaiting trial on 30th September 1921. On 1st October 1918 there were 10 murder cases pending and 16 fresh cases were committed in 1918-19, a like number in 1919-20 and 26 in 1920-21. Of these 57 cases were disposed of during the triennium, leaving 11 cases on hand on 30th September 1921. In these 57 cases, 6 persons were sentenced to Capital punishment, 32 were awarded rigorous imprisonment, 4 were awarded simple imprisonment, 1 was fined and 32 were acquitted.

Of Dacoity there were 2 cases on hand on 1st October 1918, and during 1918-19 15, during 1919-20 11, and during 1920-21, 9 cases were committed for trial all of which were disposed of during the triennium, resulting in the conviction of 50 persons who were awarded various terms of imprisonment.

As regards highway robbery there were 6 cases on hand on 1st October 1918 and in all 117 fresh cases were committed during the triennium. Of these 121 cases were disposed of, resulting in the conviction of 129 persons to various terms of imprisonment. Fuller details are embodied in Appendices VII (b) and VIII.

In the two Criminal Appellate Courts, *viz.*, Chief Court and the Foujdari Court, 337 appeal applications were filed in 1918-19, 468 in 1919-20 and 584 in 1920-21, making a total of 1,389 applications, of which 1,158 were disposed of, resulting in the rejection of 57 cases, confirmation of the lower Courts' sentences in 616 cases, their modification in 138 cases and reversal in 206 cases. 13 cases were referred to higher tribunals and further enquiry ordered in 128 cases, and 231 cases were pending at the end of the triennium, *vide* Appendix IX.

Criminal
Appellate Work.

Civil Justice.—The number of original Civil Suits on hand on 1st October 1918 was 2,144, and 14,484 fresh Civil Suits were filed in all the

State Courts during the triennium making a total of 16,628 cases, of which 12,708 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3,920 cases pending on 30th September 1921. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 61,03,481, of which suits to the value of Rs. 24,66,987 were disposed of, the number of suits decided *ex parte* was 2,389, that of suits compromised was 3,366, struck off the file 1,084 and otherwise disposed of 5,869. Appendix X contains fuller details.

Civil Appeals.—There were 193 Civil Appeal cases pending in the State's Appellate Courts on 1st October 1918 and 2,120 fresh appeals were filed during the triennium, making a total of 2,313, of which 1,953 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 360 cases pending on 30th September 1921. In 1,052 cases the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 321 they were reversed, and in 213 they were amended. 312 cases were remanded and 55 cases were compromised, *vide* Appendix XI.

Execution of Decrees.—The number of applications for execution of decrees pending on 1st October 1918 was 2,519, and 8,340 fresh applications were received during the triennium, making a total of 10,859, of which 8,182 applications were disposed of during the triennium, leaving 2,677 applications on hand on 30th September 1921. Out of these 2,677 applications 975 were of below six months period, 826 below 12 months, 392 below 18 months and 484 were pending disposal for above 18 months, *vide* Appendix XII.

References and Orders of Council.—During the year 1918-19 six murder cases were submitted for the orders of Council and in all of them the recommendations of the Chief Court were confirmed. In 1919-20 six murder cases and one Civil case were submitted to Council, in 5 of the former the decision of the Chief Court was upheld and in one it was modified, and the Civil case was remanded for further enquiry. In 1920-21 also six murder cases were submitted to Council, in five of which the recommendations of the Chief Court were confirmed and in one it was modified.

Marwar, Sirohi.
Joint Court.

Joint Courts.—On the 1st October 1918, there were 6 Marwar cases and 17 Sirohi cases pending in the Joint Court and during the triennium 20 cases in all were filed—10 being of Marwar and 10 of Sirohi—making a total of 43. During the triennium no sitting of the Joint Court was held, but an arrangement has been concluded with the Sirohi Durbar for the early meeting of the Court at which the Tehsildar of Sheoganj on behalf of Sirohi and the Erinpura Vakil on behalf Marwar are to preside.

Marwar, Jaisalmer,
Joint Court.

The number of cases pending before this tribunal on 1st October 1918 was 89—70 being of Marwar and 19 of Jaisalmer—and during the triennium 32 cases of Marwar and 24 Jaisalmer were instituted, making a total of 145 cases—102 of Marwar and 43 of Jaisalmer—of which, at two sittings held in 1919-20 and 1920-21, 45 cases of Marwar and 16 of Jaisalmer were settled, leaving a balance of 57 Marwar and 27 Jaisalmer cases on hand on 30th September 1921.

Extradition.—In July 1920 the scope of the Extradition agreement between Meywar and Marwar was extended by the inclusion of some more offences in the list of extraditable offences. In September 1920 the Darbar agreed to enter into extradition arrangement with the States of Indore and Bhopal and the States under the Malwa, Baghel Khand and Bundel Khand Agencies. In September 1921 the existing extradition agreement between Bikaner and Marwar was revised so as to facilitate the exchange of offenders, and it is under contemplation to arrange for proper extradition arrangements between the other neighbouring and distant Native States preparatory to the abolition of the Residency Panchayat Court, otherwise known as the Marwar Court of Vakils.

The sub-joined table contains an analysis of the accused offenders surrendered and received by the Marwar Darbar during the triennium :—

	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
	SURRENDERED.		SURRENDERED.		SURRENDERED.	
	By Marwar.	To Marwar.	By Marwar.	To Marwar.	By Marwar.	To Marwar.
	To.	By.	To.	By.	To.	By.
Ajmer	10	3	15	6	16	8
Ahmedabad	2	...	...	2	...	2
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bombay	4	...	1	...	...	...
Broach	1	...	...	...	...	...
Beawar ... ..	...	...	...	1	6	...
Calcutta ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dharwar	1	...	...	...	...	...
Golaghat ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hissar	1	...	...	1	...	...
Hathras ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Meerut ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mirpurkhas	1	2	2	1	6	3
Thar Parkar	1	...	1	...	...	...
Quetta ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bahraich ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazikhan ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Roorki ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Central Provinces ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	22	8	24	11	31	15
Bhawalpur	1	...	9	...	...	...
Jaipur ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...
Gwalior	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hyderabad Deccan	1	...	...	...	1	...
Kishengurh	6	...	1	6	...	...
Baroda ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Palanpur	9	2	2	1	4	9
Indore ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sirohi ... ..	...	1	7	5	...	3
Udeypur	5	...	...	...	1	2
Jaisalmer ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	23	3	19	12	13	15

Janch Partal Committee.—Under orders of His Highness the Maharaja Regent Sahib Bahadur the Janch Partal Committee resumed operations in December 1918. As stated in last year's report there were 358 undisposed of files on hand on 30th September 1918, which with 1 new case instituted in January 1919 brought the number of cases to 359. Of these 303 were investigated in December 1918 and 56 in January 1919, after which there being no case on hand the Committee was dissolved.

Bhoglawā Committee.—Under orders of the Regency Council dated 16th May 1920 a Committee called the Special Bhoglawā Committee was formed to scrutinise and submit with opinions to Council the cases enquired into by the Janch Partal Committee. Its honorary members were Pandit Dharam Narainji and Bhandari Fouj Chandji and it commenced operations in September 1919. On this date there were pending in the Office of the late Bhoglawā Committee 171 files and there were 22 old cases which the late Bhoglawā Committee had already scrutinised. Besides the above 359 more cases were received for scrutiny from the Janch Partal Committee and 3 new cases were filed, making a total of 555 cases (533 cases for scrutiny and 22 cases already scrutinised).

Of these 555 cases, 260 files were scrutinised in 1919-20 and 257 files were scrutinised in 1920-21, leaving a balance of 38 cases pending on 30th September 1921.

Council Sub-Committee.—In April 1920 a Committee called the Council Sub-Committee consisting of the Public Works Member, the Revenue Member and the Finance Member was formed to receive Bhoglawā cases with the opinion of the Special Bhoglawā Committee and to pass orders thereon which would be considered final, as was done in the late Regency Council.

On the date of formation of this Committee there were 7 cases pending in the Council Secretary's Office and 240 cases were received from the Special Bhoglawā Committee up to the end of September 1920, making a total of 247 cases. Out of these in 161 cases the opinion of the Special Bhoglawā Committee was upheld and in 3 it was modified, leaving 83 cases on hand on 30th September 1920. In the year 1920-21, 275 cases were received from the Special Bhoglawā Committee, making a total of 358 cases. Of these in 348 cases the opinion of the Special Bhoglawā Committee was upheld, in 5 it was modified and in 4 cases it was reversed, leaving 1 case on hand on 30th September 1921.

Court of Wards.—On the 1st October 1918, 122 Estates were under the management of the Department and during 1918-19 there was a sudden increase, and 111 Estates were added to the number. During 1919-20 there were again 32 Estates added, and during 1920-21 the number of the new Estates added was 22 only. The number of the Estates discharged during the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21 was 6, 14 and 14 respectively, leaving a balance of 253 Estates in charge at the end of September 1921.

The sudden increase in the number of Estates during the year 1918-19 as also in the following year 1919-20 was mainly due to the terrible mortality caused by the epidemics of Plague and Influenza. The number of admissions of the deceased Jagirdars' Estates continued increasing till the close of the following year 1919-20, and inflated by nearly double the number of the minority Estates on roll at the close of the year 1917-18.

The sub-joined table shows the mode of management of the Estates during the triennium :—

Mode of Management.	No. of THIKANAS IN.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
(a) Managed directly by the Motmids appointed by the Court of Wards	175	181	98
(b) Managed by Zimmewars relatives or other respectable local Jagirdars	27	34	17
(c) Managed by Zimmewars outside Jagirdars ...	4	3	3
(d) Managed by the Hawala Department ...	12	19	3
(e) Leased to contractors managing under supervision of the Department	7	6	5
(f) In Baraskati	1	1	...
(g) Managed by Hakims	1	1	127
Total ...	227	245	253

The management of the minority estates is conducted by Motmids in the majority of cases, and in a very few cases by the Zimmewars. They work under the supervision of the Court of Wards.

Owing to the heavy work of the Court of Wards and a great rush of new admissions of the deceased Jagirdars' estates during the epidemics of plague and influenza, it was considered desirable to put the management of the petty estates of annual revenue under Rs. 1,000 in the charge of the Hakims working under the guidance of Court of Wards so that they may be able to exercise more effective control over these estates which were situate within their jurisdiction. As the revenue of such estates was too small to afford the expenses of a separate manager it was considered expedient to place them under the other Thikanas' Amins, or Hawaldars of the Khalsa villages situated in their vicinity.

Transfer of petty Estates yielding Revenue under Rs. 1,000 to Hakimats.

The arrangements made for the education of the minor wards during the triennium were as below :—

Names of institutions where reading.	NUMBER OF WARDS IN		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
(a) Mayo College, Ajmer	6	6	5
(b) Powlett Noble's School Chopasni, Jodhpur (paying)	13	15	17
(c) Elgin Boarding-house (non-paying owing to slender revenue)	8	8	2
(d) Sir Pratap High School	1	1	1
(e) Local Posals	43	45	43
(f) Reading in Jaipur State	1	1	1
(g) Reading at Palaita (Kotah State)	1	1	1
(h) Too young for education	50	55	54
(i) Too old for education	104	113	128
Total ...	227	245	252

The minor wards of the following estates read in the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(1) Raipur. (2) Nimaj. (3) Khinvsar. (4) Harsore. (5) Auwa. (6) Bhadrajun.

The Thakur of Bhadrajun left the Mayo College, Ajmer, in the year 1919-20. He is now well-nigh grown up and is learning the work of his Thikana which will be discharged shortly from management of the Court of Wards. The difference of one in the total number in the year 1920-21 is due to the removal of the Thakur Sahib of Bhadrajun from the Mayo College.

The Minority Estates under management at the close of each of the three years under report are classified as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION OF THE MINORITY ESTATES.

Average income.	NO. OF ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT IN		
	1918-19.	1919 20.	1920-21.
Rupees 5,000 and above	39	38	36
" 4,000 " "	6	7	6
" 3,000 " "	18	19	18
Under Rupees 3,000	164	181	193
Total ...	227	245	253

A contribution at 4 % of the average income was realized annually from the minority estates yielding a revenue of Rs. 3,000 and over, to defray the charges and to meet with the growing needs of the Departmental Establishment at head-quarters. The estates with a revenue under Rs. 3,000 contribute no quota towards the maintenance of the Court. The amount of contribution realized during the three years under report is noted below :—

Management
Charges.

1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Rs. 30,504-15-0	Rs. 36,307-0-0	Rs. 32,642-5-6.

The excess in the amount of contribution realized during the year 1919-20 was due to the increase in the number of minority estates on account of new admissions.

The closing balance of the Court of Wards deposits in the State Treasury on the 30th September 1919 was Rs. 2,43,289-0-8. During the year 1919-20 a sum of Rs. 4,83,150-5-0 was deposited, bringing up the total to Rs. 7,26,439-5-3 and a sum of Rs. 4,54,504-13-0 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,71,934-8-3 at the close of the year 1919-20. During the year 1920-21 a sum of Rs. 5,74,653-4-1 was deposited, bringing up the total to Rs. 8,46,587-12-4 and a sum of Rs. 4,94,421-5-5 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,52,166-6-11 on the 30th September 1921.

Finances of
the Estates.

A memo. of the surplus savings of some of the Thikanas invested into Government securities through the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, is given below :—

(1) Investments of Thikana Nimaj—

5 per cent. War Bonds of	1929-47	...	...	Rs.	3,000
5½ " " "	1922	...	...	"	7,500
5½ " " "	1928	...	...	"	43,500
4 " " "	1916-17	...	...	"	1,87,200
Total				Rs.	2,41,200

(2) Investments of Thikana Bhadrarjun—

3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01	...	...	...	Rs.	73,700
3½ " " 1854-55	...	...	...	"	10,300
5½ " " 1922	...	...	...	"	5,000
Total				Rs.	89,000

(3) Investments of Thikanan Sindri (Lalsinghji)—

6½ per cent. War Bonds of	1930	...	Rs.	...	1,06,000
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Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 36,000 was invested into profitable Government Securities out of the surplus balance of the Court of Wards Establishment fund gradually raised during the past years by means of savings in the establishment charges paid for by the minor Jagirdars' estates.

The Imperial Bank of Bombay continued collecting interest, maintaining accounts, and keeping the securities in safe custody during the three years under report.

On the whole, the financial arrangements to safeguard the revenues of the department were satisfactory.

During the triennium the payment of State dues and arrears as also of the outstanding debts of creditors against the indebted minority estates was kept in progress. The total amounts paid during each of the three years are noted below :—

No.	Particulars.	Total debts.	PAYMENT MADE IN			Total amount paid.
			1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	
1	Raj dues of Rekh and Chakri ...	10,71,127	97,855	93,337	1,03,833	2,95,025
2	Bohras debts ...	*17,58,333	4,450	36,435	38,177	79,062
	Total ...	.....	1,02,305	1,29,772	1,42,010	3,74,087

* Most of the debts are under scrutiny.

The Court of Wards and the Haisiyat Court were amalgamated on the 8th August 1918 and placed under a Board consisting of a Senior Member, and 2 other members, amongst whom the work of the Department was distributed. This new amalgamation practically took effect from the 1st October 1918.

Official.

1. The management of the Court of Wards Department by a Board of three Members was discontinued on the 13th May 1919, with effect from which date the following changes in the personnel of the managing staff were made :—

- (a) Babu Umrao Singhji was transferred to the post of Secretary, Regency Council
- (b) Rao Bahadur Thakur Bijay Singhji of Rian was appointed as Head of the Court of Wards in addition to his duties as Joint Judge, Chief Court, Marwar State.
- (c) Rai Sahib Babu Devi Dayalji was appointed as Assistant Superintendent, Court of Wards, in the vacancy caused by the death on 22nd February 1919 of Mr. Chhagan Lal Hathi.
- (d) Thakur Ugam Singhji of Chandelao was appointed as Second Assistant Superintendent, Court of Wards.
- (e) Pandit Har Bax Sharma, Assistant Superintendent, was placed in charge of Haisiyat Court.

2. Consequent on the resignation on the 19th September 1919 by Thakur Bijay Singhji of his duties as Superintendent, Court of Wards, Thakur Nathu Singhji of Ras was appointed in his place on the 27th October 1919.

3. Consequent on the death on the 20th July 1920 of Rai Sahib Babu Devi Dayalji, Thakur Ugam Singhji of Chandelao was appointed in

the vacancy and the place of the last named was filled by Babu Chatar Biharilal on 16th November 1920.

4. Consequent on the death on 21st January 1921 of Babu Chatar Biharilal, Pandit Kishen Prasad Misra was appointed as Assistant Superintendent, Court of Wards. He joined on the 2nd April 1921.

The efficiency of the Court of Wards management in its different branches has been materially increased. New rules for efficiently managing the Thikanas, and control of Budget and Receipts and Expenditure have been introduced.

HAI SIYAT BRANCH.

1. In the Haisiyat Branch of the Department there were 307 Haisiyat estates under management at the close of the year 1918. 10 new estates were added to the number, and 30 estates were discharged. There were 287 estates under management of the Court at the close of the year 1921.

There were 36 files pending "Salika Bandi" in the beginning of the year 1919. The Salika Bandi of 18 Thikanas only remains to be done pending completion of necessary enquiries which are in progress.

The following reforms for the working of the Department were introduced during the triennium:—

- (a) The Haisiyat creditors are paid rateably according to the scheduled amount of debts and after payments of Raj dues and the Jagirdar's khangi, the balance of the income of the Haisiyat Jagirs available was utilized, as usual, for payment of debts. Payment to the out station Bohras is made by cheques issued to them through the Hakims of the districts.
- (b) Ijaras were, so far as possible, granted for a number of successive years. The quarrels between the Jagirdars and Ijardars were lessened to a minimum and practically put an end to.
- (c) Formerly there was no system for the regular and punctual payment of the Ijara money due from the Ijardars on the fixed date. A beneficial reform has since been introduced and the delinquent saukars and Ijardars made payment on the fixed date.
- (d) The amount of 12 % interest per annum, realised according to the old rules on delayed payments made by Ijardars or the Saukars, was previously deposited into the State Treasury as Raj Income. Thus being irregular, interest is now deposited to the credit of the Haisiyat Jagirdars and utilized to pay the debts of the Bohras.
- (e) Recoveries amounting to nearly a Lac of Rupees were made. The amount realised was utilized to pay up the arrears of

the Raj Dues and the debts of the Bohras outstanding against the Haisiyat Jagirdars.

(f) The Court of Wards Act and Rules are under consideration of the Regency Council.

Central Jail.—The year 1918-19 opened with a strength of 683; and admissions and discharges during the triennium were 1,312 admissions and 1,427 discharges in 1918-19, 1,264 admitted and 1,312 discharged in 1919-20, and 1,304 admitted and 1,221 discharged in 1920-21, leaving 603 in Jail on 30th September 1921. The daily average strength was 604.42 in the first 12 months, 517.82 in the second and 526.03 in the last 12 monthly period as compared with 565.67 of 1917-18. Appendix XIII contains full details.

The average period of detention of an accused under trial was one month and ten days in 1918-19, one month and seven days in 1919-20 and two months and four days on 1920-21, as compared with one month and three days of 1917-18.

The length in the period of detention of under trial prisoners in 1920-21 is due to increase of work in Chief Court.

Health.

The death roll in the Jail was already as high as 17 in 1917-18. In 1918-19 a severe out-break of influenza took a heavy toll and claimed as many as 26 victims.

Notwithstanding the admission of a large number of weak and debilitated convicts owing to increasing scarcity and rise in price of all kinds of food grain, the health of the prisoners was generally good during the two years (1919-20 and 1920-21) and the number of deaths were 6 in 1919-20 and 10 in 1920-21.

Vital Statistics.

The sub-joined table contains the vital statistics of all classes of the Jail population during the triennium:—

Particulars.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Daily average strength	604.42	517.82	526.03
Maximum population on any one day ...	704	582	607
Daily average sick	8.49	5.04	8.06
Deaths in and out of Hospital	26	6	10
Death rate <i>per mille</i> per annum of the population	43.01	11.59	19.01

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners during the triennium was good, the number of Jail offences being 107 during 1918-19, 52 in 1919-20 and 96 in 1920-21, as against 98 of 1917-18. There were no escapes from the Jail during the period.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the maintenance of the Jail during 1918-19 was Rs. 73,971-0-2, during 1919-20 Rs. 70,857-11-0, and during

1920-21 Rs. 80,450-9-4 as against Rs. 54,903-1-7 of 1917-18 as per full details given below :—

Sub-heads.	1918-19.			1919-20.			1920-21.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dieting.	38,769	12	10	33,516	6	3	34,848	0	9
Clothing and bedding ...	5,055	11	0	4,750	2	6	5,109	7	3
Hospital	997	13	9	639	9	6	700	2	6
Fuel	1,993	5	3	2,072	5	5	2,147	9	7
Garden	747	7	9	839	10	6	842	14	3
Establishment	14,315	6	6	16,574	0	0	19,736	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,758	5	3	1,646	13	9	1,541	7	0
Jail Reserve Guard ...	10,333	1	10	10,718	11	1	15,525	0	0
Total	73,971	0	2	70,857	11	0	80,450	9	4

The average cost of dieting per head per annum works out at Rs. 67-4-3 in 1918-19, Rs. 68-13-5 in 1919-20 and Rs. 70-5-4 in 1920-21 giving a daily charge per prisoner at Rs. 0-3-0 in the first period Rs. 0-3-0 in the second and Rs. 0-3-1 in the last 12 months.

The progressive increase in the cost of dieting is due to prevailing high cost of living.

The Jail garden yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,497-5-3 in 1918-19, Rs. 2,032-7-0 in 1919-20 and Rs. 1,761-2-3 in 1920-21, as against Rs. 2,307-11-9 in 1917-18. It will be seen that the garden yielded a record revenue in 1918-19.

Jail Garden.

The working expenses were Rs. 939 2 9 in 1918-19

„ „ „ 1,031 10 6 „ 1919-20 and

„ „ „ 1,106 14 3 „ 1920-21.

The proceeds from the Jail Factory were Rs. 21,672-11-6 in 1918-19, Rs. 18,557-12-0 in 1919-20 and Rs. 18,768-10-9 in 1920-21 as against Rs. 13,519-6-3 of 1917-18.

Jail Factory.

It is gratifying to note that inspite of the high prices of raw material the Factory's yield in 1918-19 was a record.

The working expenses of the Factory were Rs. 14,578-0-6 in 1918-19, Rs. 14,266-6-3 in 1919-20 and Rs. 14,292-11-9 in 1920-21.

The scope of the activities and usefulness of the Factory has received great impetus and a number of articles of commercial utility, viz., Durries, Towels, dusters of various designs, Tukri Shikar cloth, etc., are now manufactured.

The following is a summary of the prisoners released in honour of the Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and on

the occasion of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur:—

On the occasion of.		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
I. His Imperial Majesty King Emperor's Birthday.				
Ordinary Prisoners	...	53	40	38
Life convicts	...	4	1	1
II. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's Birthday.				
Ordinary Prisoners	...	50	40	41
Life convicts	...	2	1	1

One convict was released on medical grounds.

The Jail Superintendent has discharged his responsible duties creditably.

Registration.—In the sub-joined table are given the statistics of the documents registered during the triennium together with fees realized and the amount of property involved:—

Particulars.	1918-19.			1919-20.			1920-21.		
Number of documents registered at—									
Sadar Office	...	646		753			735		
Hakumats	...	1,181		1,288			1,474		
Total	...	1,827		2,041			2,209		
Aggregate Value of property involved in the documents registered at—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sadar Office	...	8,59,374	11 3	10,88,776	9 0		11,01,898	11 9	
Hakumats	...	10,02,660	3 9	10,29,901	11 9		12,52,407	13 0	
Total	...	18,62,034	15 0	21,18,678	4 9		23,54,306	8 9	
Amount of fees collected at—									
Sadar Office	...	3,828	15 3	4,557	12 6		4,469	0 6	
Hakumats	...	6,509	15 3	6,886	14 0		7,333	14 3	
Total	...	10,338	14 6	11,444	10 6		12,002	14 9	
Dasotri levied on sale deeds of immovable property at the Sadar.									
		13,874	12 9		20,663	12 0		14,690	6 3

A glance at the above table will show that during the triennium a steady increase in the number of documents registered is apparent: the contributory cause being that the public have come to appreciate the advantages accruing from registration. Keeping pace with the increased number of documents registered, the aggregate value of the property involved in the registered documents has also steadily increased during the triennium and the same reasons equally apply to amount of fees collected. For full particulars please see appendices XIV and XV.

The Dasotri fees is a cess leviable on transfer deeds of immovable property. Truly speaking it is a cess appertaining to the Departments which issue the pattas and the fees on the transfer are collected by this Department and credited into the State Treasury.

Under this head also there has been a steady increase during 1918-19 and 1919-20 while there has been a fair collection during 1920-21.

Prior to March 1920 the staff of Stamp and Registration Departments was one and therefore no comparison of expenditure is possible. There is a separate staff maintained for the Department since March 1920 and in future it will be possible to note the causes of variations in the expenditure.

Figures for the Expenditure since March 1920 to 30th September 1921 are shown below :—

FROM MARCH 1920 TO SEPTEMBER 1920.				FROM OCTOBER 1920 TO SEPTEMBER 1921.			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1 Establishment ...	1,339	9	9	1 Establishment. ...	2787	3	2½
2 Liveries ...	60	0	0	2 Liveries ...	59	3	6
3 Stationery ...	99	4	9	3 Stationery ...	144	9	3
4 Printing ...	199	12	3	4 Printing ...	311	5	9
5 Commission ...	341	2	0	5 Commission ...	351	0	8
6 Refund ...	5	2	0	6 Refund ...	186	6	9
7 Marwar Gazette.	4	0	0	7 Furniture ...	48	8	0
				8 Miscellaneous ...	34	0	0
Total ...	2,048	14	9	Total ...	3,922	5	1½

Jodhpur Municipality.—During the triennium the strength of the Board remained stationary at seven.

Owing to the death of Joshi Gulrajji and the resignation of Rev. Dr. J. Sommerville and B. Battulalji the three Members in the persons of Pandit Brahma Nandji, Rai Sahib K.M. Bhatji and Mr. W. D. Cruickshank were appointed on the Municipal Board in 1919. In the year 1919-20 owing to the resignation of Mr. W. D. Cruickshank it became necessary to appoint Rev. Dr. T. Chalmers in his place.

The Board held six meetings during 1918-19, five during 1919-20 and ten during 1920-21.

The number of pending files pertaining to rights of easements on hand on 1st October 1918 was 15 and there were 214 fresh institutions and 181 disposals during 1918-19 leaving 48 cases on hand at the close of that year. The number of institutions and disposals during 1919-20 were 161 and 166 respectively and those during 1920-21 were 274 and 306 so that at the end of the triennium the number of pending cases stood at 11.

The greater number of disposals during the year 1920-21 was due to the greater number of Board meetings held in that year.

The following statement contains particulars and results of appeals to Mehkma Khas against the decision of the Board during the triennium.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Appeals remaining pending on 1st October	23	45	41
New Appeals filed	29	12	32
Total	52	57	73
Number of cases decided	7	16	12
Number of decisions upheld	4	8	12
Balance pending	45	41	61

There were 79 hackney carriages (2 first class, 11 second class and 66 third class) plying in the City of Jodhpur during 1918-19. The number of hackney carriages during 1919-20 was 63 of which 2 were of the first class, 16 of the second and 45 of the third class while during 1920-21 the number of conveyances of this class was 80 (1 being of the first, 22 of the second and 57 of the third class).

Owing to the installation of Electric lights in the City the number of oil lamps dwindled during the triennium to the insignificant figure of 43 while the number of Kitson Lamps fell from 23 to nil.

The working of the Municipality gave the following financial results during the triennium :—

		1918-19.			1919-20.			1920-21.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts	...	7,330	3	3	9,305	15	3	7,577	15	8
Expenditure	...	44,696	14	9	50,430	0	6	75,846	4	3

The decrease in receipts during 1918-19 and 1920-21 is due to the fields at the trenching ground having remained uncultivated and the holding off of rains respectively. The increase in the year 1919-20 is due to a good income accrued out of the trenching ground fields owing to good rains.

The increase in expenditure in 1918-19 is due to a general increment of Re. 1 per head to sweepers, that in the year 1919-20 is due to the increase in the number of sweepers and bhisties, while that again in the year 1920-21 is due to the grant of the percentage increment.

Chapter IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

As forecasted in the report for 1917-18 the apprehended failure of the Kharif sown in July 1918 was more than confirmed by the poor harvest gathered in the beginning of 1919. During the last week of January 1919 a few sporadic showers were received at some places which helped the standing Rabi Crops, but as there was an appreciable shrinkage in the area put under Rabi cultivation, owing to want of sufficient water in wells, the out-turn was nearly 50 per cent below the average. Season 1918-19.

In May 1919 some early showers were received in a few Parganas and early sowings of bajra were undertaken, but the growth of the plants that germinated was retarded by the absence of rain in June 1919. In July, however, good and well distributed rains were received in almost all the Parganas and more area was brought under Kharif cultivation and the later sowings were benefitted by the further falls in August which ensured a fairly good harvest, but notwithstanding this, prices had an upward tendency owing to unrestricted export of cereals.

As more water was received in wells during the rainy season of 1919 more area was brought under Rabi cultivation in 1919-20, and the Rabi crop of the year was a fairly good one, but the prices of food grains did not proportionately decline.

The rains of 1920 commenced in the 2nd week of May and prompted early sowings of bajra in some districts. In June and July good and well distributed rains were received, which gave promise of a bumper harvest, but the rains unfortunately stopped in the 1st week of August and the subsequent failure damaged the Kharif crops and the out-turn was very meagre, causing practical scarcity.

Owing to the total cessation of rains in August 1920 water supply of wells was seriously affected, and consequently the area brought under Rabi cultivation of 1920-21 shrunk nearly 27 per cent., but the out-turn on the whole was a fairly good one, though in some localities it was partially damaged by the hot winds in March 1921.

The monsoon of 1921 commenced in July and continued until the 2nd week of August 1921, giving well distributed rains in almost all the districts. There was a temporary break in the latter half of August, but rains set in again early in September and continued (except for a short break) till after the third week of September. The Kharif crop of 1921-22 is therefore expected to be a good one, barring adverse atmospheric conditions. A statement showing rainfall records at the reporting stations is at Appendix XVIII.

During the last quarter of 1918 there was again not much difference between the prices of wheat and bajra. From January 1919 prices began to rise and ruled high throughout the year 1918-19, reaching in

Prices of Food
Stuffs.

the case of wheat to 4 seers $1\frac{1}{2}$ chitanks per rupee in February, 4 seers $1\frac{1}{2}$ chitank per rupee in January and 4 seers $\frac{1}{2}$ chitank per rupee in July, which is the highest ever reached during the triennium. This may partly be attributable to the Rabi out-turn of 1918-19 being nearly 50 % below the average, but there were also other economic causes at the bottom, the chief being the general rise of prices throughout India. The price of bajra and other cereals likewise rose in sympathy with that of wheat, and in June 1919 bajra sold at 4 seers per rupee as against 4 seers 2 chitanks per rupee of wheat, which rarely happens in Marwar.

During 1919-20 the wheat market again remained very stringent, but with improved Rabi out-turn the tone of the market gradually eased and the year closed with a rate of nearly 6 seers of wheat to a rupee.

In the case of bajra, the rains of May, June and July 1920 eased the tone of the market and the prices gradually declined until a rate of 8 seers 6 chitanks was reached in 1920, but this improvement was very short lived, as the withholding of the rains in August 1920 and their subsequent failure during the Kharif growing season marred the prospects, and prices rose again.

Throughout the year 1920-21 the prices of food grains continued very high and grew dearer and dearer as the months rolled on, until in September 1921, when wheat was sold at the rate of 1 seers $3\frac{1}{2}$ chitanks per rupee and bajra at 4 seers 9 chitanks per rupee.

**Labour and
Wages.**

In keeping with the progressive rise in the cost of living throughout India the rates of wages of artisans, coolies and transport had an upward tendency during the triennium. This was particularly to be noticed in the case of the skilled workman, who demanded a proportionately higher wage to enable him to procure from his day's earnings the requisite necessities of life. Workmen in the Railway and other workshops demanded higher wages, which had to be granted, and the rates of Railway servants and State employees have had to be raised. Appendix XIX contains prices of food grains in Jodhpur during the triennium.

Manufactures and Industries.—The Cottage Industries were encouraged by sending their products to the Local and Foreign Exhibitions. Lacquered wood turnery, tanneries, cloth printing, ivory, oil, pottery, stone and wood work, hand knitting, and weaving received special attention. At the Rajputana Peace Celebration Exhibition of Beawar, 27 prizes and medals including one highest gold medal were won by Marwar.

The finance stood as below :—

Particulars.			1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Revenue	...	...	Rs. 267	Rs. 1,425	Rs. 948
Expenditure	...	...	" 1,149	" 1,938	" 1,781

The working of the Mills and Factories in Marwar during the triennium was as follows :—

Mills and
Factories.

Names of Factories or Mills.	Average number of persons employed daily in		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
I. Miscellaneous Private Industries :—			
(a) Worked by Mechanical Power—			
1. Sri Summair Mills at Mahdot, 50 H.P. ...	31	Closed.	Closed.
2. Sri Summair Ginning Factory at Bhavi, 70 H.P. ...	60	59	62
3. Sri Summair Handloom Factory at Sadri, 10 H.P. ...	Closed.	21	20
4. Lalchand Sansmal Ginning Factory at Sumerpur, 20 H.P. ...	70	45	70
5. Edulji Dinshaw Cotton and Wool Pressing Factory at Pali, 25 H.P. ...	Closed.	45	45
6. Pratap Flour Mills at Jodhpur ...	9	10	Closed.
(b) Not worked by Mechanical Power—			
1. Pratap Printing Press ...	3	4	5
II. Darbar Factories or Workshops :—			
(a) Worked by Mechanical Power—			
1. Ice Factory Jodhpur ...	21	27	27
2. Loco. and Carriage Workshops, J.-B. Railway, Jodhpur ...	1,587	1,868	2,331
3. Electrical and Mechanical Workshop, Jodhpur ...	101	91	...
(b) Not Worked by Mechanical Power—			
1. Darbar Printing Press, Jodhpur (partially electrified) ...	100.3	114.5	114.8
2. Marwar Timber Factory, Jodhpur ...	12	12	16
III. Persons employed in the production of minerals :—			
(a) Worked by Mechanical Power—			
<i>Nil.</i>			
(b) Not worked by Mechanical Power—			
1. Marble quarries at Makrana ...	1,380	1,992	1,758
2. Gypsum mines at Kherat, Manglod Chutisara ...	40	39	52
3. Fullers Earth at Barmer and Kapurdi ...	28	10	57
4. Sandstone at Sojat, Jodhpur & Khatu ...	845	704	740
5. Wolfram mines at Rewat-ki-Bhakri ...	386	Closed.	Closed.

The scope of the activities of the Press materially improved during the triennium in respect of job works and the printing of forms, registers, etc., for State Departments.

State Press.

There has been a continued decrease in printings for the J.-B. Railway which is attributed to the elimination of a number of forms and registers with a view to economy.

The results attained have been quite satisfactory and very few orders are now placed for printing with outside firms, resulting in the saving of a deal of money to the State while at the same time providing a useful industry to the State subjects.

The average number of persons employed was 100.8 (including 35 convicts) in 1918-19, 110.4 (including 40 convicts) in 1919-20, and 116.1 (including 40 convicts) in 1920-21.

The earnings of the department during the triennium were :—

Particulars.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(a) Printing done for J.-B. Ry. ...	42,644 10 0	30,179 11 3	33,670 0 0
(b) Raj and other Job works ...	43,110 10 0	47,921 12 6	55,321 0 0
(c) Marwar State Gazette ...	2,023 9 0	2,142 3 3	2,463 4 3
Total ...	87,778 18 0	89,243 11 0	96,454 4 3

Total of 3 years 2,73,476-12-3.

The marked increase in earnings in 1920-21 as compared with the previous two years is due to printing of a number of Acts and Rules and work done for the Settlement and Finance Departments.

The total working expenses were :—

67,333-9-10 in 1918-19, 68,321-5-2 in 1919-20 and 81,152-0-0 in 1920-21, or an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,16,906-15-10, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 63,121-8-11 *vide* details given below.

The very marked increase under head Expenditure during the year 1920-21 was due to general increase of pay of all employees serving in the Press.

Particulars.	Rs. A. P.
Balance of paper in stock on 30th September 1921 ...	12,505 0 0
Receipts during the triennium ...	2,73,476 12 3
Total ..	2,85,981 12 3
Deduct balance of paper in stock on 1st October 1915 ...	5,953 3 6
Working expenses during the triennium ..	2,16,906 15 10
Total ...	2,22,860 3 4
Balance, net profit ..	63,121 8 11

Mines and Quarries.

They were formerly under different departments such as Hawala, Excise and Forest.

To ensure proper supervision a new Mining Department was created in 1918-19.

The receipts under this head have progressively increased during the triennium as follows :—

Particulars.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ...	91,192	95,375	85,140
Expenditure ...	5,712	6,515	5,151

The marked rise in revenue is due to :—

(a) Better working of Makrana Marble quarries.

(b) Further development of a number of lime sources.

The decline in revenue in 1920-21 is attributable to the suspension of working of the Wolfram mines and the contract money of Nagour Gypsum mines being not realized.

The following is a summary of the mineral industrial operations carried on in the State during the triennium :—

Name of Head.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>A. Worked on rent and royalty system :—</i>				
1. Wolfram Mines ...	11,225	15,786	2,800	The decrease is due to closure of the Mines.
2. Marble quarries, Makrana ...	14,431	45,618	48,389	Better working, due to more demand.
3. Sand stone quarries at Jodhpur, Sojat, Khatu Chhoti and Siwari ...	5,624	6,245	5,614	The rise in 1918-19 and 1919-20 is due to large demand of building stone from Karachi, Bikaner, etc. The slight decline in 1920-21 is due to royalty remaining outstanding.
<i>B. Worked on contract system :—</i>				
Lime Stone Jaswantgarh etc. ...	3,400	3,400	9,735	The marked rise is due to further development of lime sources at Sojat, Bilara, and Gotan.
Gypsum and Solenite, at Kherat, Gote, Manglod and Chutisara Nagour Chiri Matai and Phalodi. ...	5,839	5,972	2,219	The rise in 1918-19 and 1919-20 is due to more export and the fall in 1920-21 is due to non-realization of the amount of full contract owing to failure of the contractor.
Fuller's earth at Kapurdi in Barmer.	9,155	5,692	4,350	The excessive rise in 1918-19 is due to large exports and greater demand.
<i>Red oxide :—</i>				
Amaliyan at Nagour.	...	200	...	
Jaitpura at Jetaran ...	...	...	200	
Chalk quarry at Bhesar ...	...	...	125	
Kaolin Natwaria ...	...	115	25	
Yellow Ochre at Khatu.	...	...	173	
Asbestos at Borimudho.	...	..	208	
Graphite at Hirawas...	...	...	12	
Granite at Jasin ...	...	50	...	
Saltpetre ...	3,038	2,639	2,442	
Sodium ...	7,410	9,150	8,948	

Forest.—The triennial period is characterized by frost in 1919-20, heavy wind gales and blasts in 1920-21 and drought throughout the whole period damaging forest trees, grass crop, etc.

Area.

There was a petty increase of .07 square miles in Khalsa' unclassified public forest by the formation of a Fuel and Fodder Reserve at Sumerpur in ravine broken land along the Sukri river in the year 1918-19 only, and the area now stands as below at the close of the year 1920-21 :—

Protected Forest Khalsa	...	291.42	Square miles.
" " Jagir	...	114.13	" "
Total	...	405.55	" "
Unclassed Forest Khalsa	...	22.68	" "
" " Jagir	...	19.30	" "
Total	...	447.53	" "

Settlement.

The Settlement of Pooran and Rajiawas petty Jagir forests is progressing amienbly. The Jorr and protected forest boundaries South-east of Jodhpur were definitely settled in 1920-21.

Boundaries.

The existing boundary pillars, both pucca and kutcha, were white washed and were kept in good condition, in almost all the Ranges, at a cost of Rs. 15, Rs. 46 and Rs. 110, in the successive years from 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21 or at an average expenditure of Rs. 57 against Rs. 174 of 1917-18. In Nana forest 17 pucca pillars were made in place of kutcha in 1919-20 and 10 chains of the combined boundary demarcation and fire line were cleared of jungle growth. The record of boundaries was completed for the Working Plan Ranges of Bali, Desuri and Sojat and Jalore and Siwana.

Survey.

The survey of Siwana Range aggregating to 49 square miles, in 4 old blocks and 4 new blocks was completed and maps drawn up, 2 blocks of Jalore Range area 29.7 square miles and 4 Khalsa forests 5 miles boundary in Jaswantpura Range have also been surveyed and boundaries marked and other details identified on the enlarged G. T. S. maps. Important and largest blocks of Desuri, Bijapur and Nana of Godwar forests aggregating to 78 square miles were detail surveyed and enlarged detailed contour maps printed. The annual coppice coupes and other Working Plan divisions were also demarcated and surveyed, where necessary. The cost of Survey and Working Plan came to Rs. 2,700 in 1918-19, Rs. 1,520 in 1919-20 and Rs. 1,483 in 1920-21; the average of these three years under report shews a fall owing to economy in staff, the increase in 1918-19 being due to arrear payments, re-allocations and instruments and printing charges. The arboriculture plantations were surveyed and enumerated for Working Plan purposes, so also the Fuel and Fodder Reserves at Balotra and Jodhpur.

Working Plan.

Annual coppice coupes of Khalsa forests in Aravalli division were cut as below :—

1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
8	6	7 as compared to 10 in 1917-18.

The decrease was due to customs restrictions on firewood. Other sylvicultural systems, such as selection fellings and improvement

fellings were experimentally put into effect in some of the Godwar and Sojat forests to remove dead and dying wood doomed to natural decay and to improve the growing stock.

Cases of offences compared as below :—

Forest Offences.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Number ...	283	320	294
Reasons.	Decrease due to vigilance of forest staff and the decrease in number of cattle owing to epidemics.	Increase due to forest and drought conditions causing dearth of fodder outside reserved areas.	Almost normal.

In 1917-18, there were 14 cattle-pounds under supervision of the Forest Department and up to 1918-19 the number remained the same. In 1919-20 the cattle-pound at Jodhpur was transferred to Hakumat Jodhpur.

Cattle-pounds.

In 1920-21, the cattle-pound of Jodhpur under Risala was transferred to this Jorr Department while that of Bidiad was transferred to Hakumat Parbatsar and a new one opened at Erinpura Road under this Department, thus bringing the total number back to 14 at close of 1920-21.

Cattle of all sorts were admitted into forests for grazing as per details given below :—

Grazing.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Khalsa ...	57,657	58,847	56,429
Jagir ..	8,019	13,547	12,199
Total ...	65,676	72,394	68,628

The increase in 1918-19 is due to drought conditions following the plentiful rainy season of 1917-18, hence greater number of cattle resorted to forests for grazing. After that the number remained more or less constant owing to continuity of unfavourable conditions of monsoons and consequent drought, etc., more or less in the same degree.

The results of Fire Conservancy are recorded below :—

Forest fires.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Number of fires ...	Nil.	1	5

In 1918-19, the success was cent per cent, in 1919-20 only one fire burnt 100 acres. While in 1920-21, there was a larger number, i.e., 5, but all of petty nature in different Ranges, burning about 850 acres in the aggregate owing to early drying up of grass and a prolonged dry or fire season, with a number of cattle graziers and forest customers roaming about more frequently in forests.

Financial Results.

Financial results are shewn in the table below :—

Particulars.				1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Revenue	...	...	...	1,94,415	93,668	92,907
Expenditure	...	...	...	58,486	53,004	67,109
Surplus	...	...	...	1,35,929	40,664	25,798

The abnormal increase in 1918-19 is due to high speculations and receipts under Anwal contracts, which failed in the succeeding years owing to adverse conditions of market and fall of foreign demand for Anwal tanning bark, as also to drought conditions prevailing throughout. The sharp decline in revenue in 1920-21 is mainly due to stoppage of Anwal contract while the rise in expenditure in that year is due to percentage increments, compensations and plantations.

Arboriculture.

The triennial period under report owing to drought, water scarcity, and windblasts, was a trying one for arboricultural operations in general. Still, the progress made is satisfactory, as would be evident from the statement below. The total number of plants in charge of this Department both at the Capital and in the districts is compared as below :—

Particulars.				1918-19	1919-20.	1920-21.
Plants receiving water	...	...	...	21,788	25,965	32,768
Plants independent of watering	...	...	...	22,637	27,533	26,770
Total	...	...	...	44,423	53,498	59,538

A working plan for arboriculture was prepared. Those arboricultural operations that are maintained mainly for public comfort and land reclamation purposes, cost as below, bringing some income also from windfalls, orchard products and sundry sources :—

Particulars.				1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Expenditure	...	...	...	11,875	11,834	15,685
Revenue	...	...	...	590	594	1,092
Net charges	...	...	...	11,285	11,240	14,593

The expenditure has been progressively increasing owing partly to increase of plantations in districts and at the Capital, but mainly due to higher rates of wages and materials; even now, the pay of a Mali is Rs. 10 per mensem and that of Bhisti Rs. 18 per mensem which is much below the average rates of these labouring classes, who ordinarily get not less than Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 per mensem respectively elsewhere.

Jagir Forests.

The same number of Jagir forests adjacent to Khalsa forests remained under the supervision of this Department in Desuri, Jaitaran, Parbatsar, Jalore, Siwana, and Jaswantpura Parganas. They are making fair progress.

The financial results stand as below:—

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Revenue	4,850	9,436	11,266
Expenditure	2,906	3,615	4,323
Surplus	1,944	5,821	6,943

The Central Forest Agricultural and Horticultural experimental Farm at Jhalra, Jodhpur, containing 4,875 plants was transferred to Hawala in 1919-20 :—

Agricultural
& Horticultural
Farm.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Expenditure	5,559	3,227	Transferred to Hawala.
Revenue	853	761	
Deficit	4,706	2,466	

Stationery Department.—At the close of the year 1920-21 all sums that were outstanding to the credit of the Stationery Department since its establishment eight years ago were recouped with a surplus of Rs. 8,650-11-2. This sum together with the value of the balance of articles on hand on 30th September 1921 amounts approximately to Rs. 19,460-0-11 and represents the profit made during the eight years the Department has been in existence. This works out to an yearly average of Rs. 2,432. But as the aim of the Department is not to make profit, a limited amount over cost price is charged to cover wastage deterioration and working expenses.

The sub-joined statement shows Receipts and Expenditure of the Department during the three years.

WORKING EXPENSES.

Sub-Heads.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pay of Establishment	905 2 0	949 4 0	1,274 0 0
Paper	8,721 2 0	46,870 7 0	72,006 3 6
Other Stationery articles	10,764 11 9		
Miscellaneous contingency	100 3 3	150 0 0	199 10 0
Last year's arrears to be paid	23,112 8 10	.....	.....
Total	43,603 11 10	47,969 11 0	73,479 13 6

RECEIPTS.

Sub-heads.	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
State Departments	29,281	3 0	78,135 9 0		91,002 11 3	
State Press	45,072	15 2				
Miscellaneous	1,018	14 0				
Total	75,373	0 2	79,055	9 0	91,418	5 3

The stock of goods on hand on 30th September 1921 was worth Rs. 10,809-5-9.

Public Works Department, Official.—Mr. P. A. Mankad, relinquished charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, on the 16th December 1918, and was succeeded by Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, who joined on 11th March 1919. During the interval the charge of the current duties of the Superintending Engineer, was held by Munshi Jey Lal working under the supervision and direction of Mr. C. B. LaTouche, Manager, J.-B. Railway.

B. Battu Lal retired from the service of the State, on 18th October 1918.

The services of Pandit Nathoo Lal Tejpal, Assistant Engineer, were terminated on 6th September 1919, the vacancy being filled in temporarily by Mr. Jey Lal.

On the re-organisation of the Public Works Department, three posts of Assistant Engineers were created to which Munshi Jey Lal, Pandit Ganga Sahai and Pandit Laxmi Dutt were appointed on 1st May 1919, 9th October 1919 and 2nd September 1919 respectively.

Mr. S. T. Stubbs was appointed Executive Engineer, on 13th December 1919 (afternoon).

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank proceeded on four months' Leave on 26th March 1920 making over charge of the office of Superintending Engineer to Mr. S. T. Stubbs. Mr. Cruickshank subsequently resigned his post on 1st September 1920 and Mr. Stubbs continued to hold charge of the post of Superintending Engineer till 27th October 1921, when he was succeeded by Colonel Stewart.

Mr. Laxmi Dutt, Assistant Engineer, died on 30th March 1921 and was succeeded by Mr. Shyam Singh Sant Singh, who joined on 28th November 1921 (afternoon).

Mr. S. T. Stubbs resigned his post of Executive Engineer, on the 12th January 1922 and was succeeded by Lieut. Howarth, who joined on 21st January 1922.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department during the triennium was as under :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Total Expenditure ...	4,12,269	6,97,580	5,25,006
Average for last 10 years ...	10,47,714.		

The following Public works worth mention were undertaken during the triennium :—

1918-19.	
Name of Works.	Estimated cost.
<i>Civil Works.</i>	Actual expenditure during the year.

No important work was undertaken this year.

Military Works.

The work of constructing the 1/142nd Infantry Battalion was stopped in the year 1918, an amount of Rs. 39671 being paid out.

Irrigation Works.

No important work was undertaken this year.

Communication.

No new construction was undertaken this year.

1919-20.	
<i>Civil Works.</i>	
1. School Building at Khinwandi	2,657 2,850
2. " " Takhatgarh	2,805 2,924
3. " " Siwari	2,922 2,898
4. " " Role	2,705 2,774
*5. " " Nawa	18,253 12,244
*6. " " Barmer	12,579 12,048
*7. " " Jaitaran	2,730 1,877
*8. " " Mundwa	2,300 1,642
*9. " " Jalore	14,555 8,495
10. Extension of P. W. D. Office	9,729 9,561
11. Jodhpur Dairy	7,959 7,998
12. Hakumat building at Siwana. Old work, completed this year.	

*These works were in progress and completed next year.

Military Works.—

1. 1/142nd Infantry Battalion	42,028
(This was an incomplete work recommenced and completed this year.)	

Irrigation—

1. Reconstruction of a portion of Hemawas Bund, breached during 1917. (work in progress.)	1,02,492 30,384
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Communication—

1. Widening of the Jodhpur Railway Station Circular Road	6,446 5,213
2. Diversion of Road outside Takhatgarh garden	5,035 4,468
3. New Road from Kailana to Hanumanji-ka-Baria. (work in progress.)	21,434 10,328

1920-21.

Civil Works—

1. School building at Nawa	3,921
2. " " Barmer	127
3. " " Jaitaran	1,090
4. " " Mundwa	727
5. " " Jalore	6,420
6. Raona Rajput School, Jodhpur (extension)	8,180 8,227
7. Liquor Ware house at Merta-Road (work in progress)	17,411 13,862
8. Police Thana at Degana. (old work, now completed)	4,607
9. Police Thana at Nagour. (old work now completed)	10,131
10. Extension to the Dispensary Building at Nawa	4,869 4,568
11. " " " " Bilara	965 884
12. " " " " Sojat	1,400 1,370
13. " " " " Jalore	2,681 2,679
14. Extension to the Jodhpur Dāk Bungalow	12,287 12,293

Name of Works.

	Estimated cost.	Actual expenditure during the year.
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Military Works—
No important work was undertaken this year.

Irrigation Works—
1. Reconstruction of Hemawas Bund (work in progress) 44,971

Communication—
1. New Road from Kailana to Hanumanji-ka-Baria 10,870
2. New Road from Didwana Railway Station to City (work in progress) 16,070 11,571
3. Pavement of road in Jodhpur City 12,324 11,372

A statement showing paved metalled and unmetalled roads in the State appears as Appendix XX.

Trial borings have been put down near Nadelao with a view to test the feasibility of supplying the City with water. The evidence so far obtained is insufficient to warrant any statement being made.

The Hemawas Bund has been repaired, a longer waste weir constructed and other improvements are in hand, and it is hoped that no further trouble will be encountered therewith.

Electrical and Mechanical Department Official—Mr. E. B. Cawthorne was the Electrical and Mechanical Engineer up to September 1919, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Mr. J. D. Bomanji, who joined on 12th December 1919.

The total expenditure of working of the Department was as under:—

Heads.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Working of Power House	87,170	86,632	93,170
Capital House Wiring	15,323	2,360	11,306
" Road Light Wiring ... ..	...	11,792	7,285
" City and Bazar Light Wiring	82,955	...	2,412
" addition and alteration to Power House and allied buildings	19,562	15,349	...
Maintenance of existing lines	2,500	2,500	2,800
" " " buildings	1,094	...	1,287
Workshops	29,066	15,816	18,025
Telephone, Original Works	35,740	...	1,047
" Maintenance	2,796	4,506	2,891
City Water Supply, Original Works	37,249	11,786	3,747
" Maintenance	4,409	12,420	14,409
Chopasni Pumping, Original Works ... ..	...	...	...
" Maintenance	667	700	710
Water lift at Fort, Original Works	3,000	...	...
" Maintenance	3,748	4,544	4,722
Working Ice Factory	68,284	30,145	25,922
Conservancy Tramway and Dumping Ground			
Original Works ... ..	...	...	29,647
Maintenance	23,826	21,459	22,998
Kitson Light	11,301	3,890	327
Establishment	29,098	23,830	29,415
Others	8,974	5,804	7,419
Tools and Plant Original ... ..	...	2,382	11,849
" Repairs ... ..	...	...	288
Incomplete works of last year	8,106	2,38,386	...
Viceroy's visit ... ..	...	...	14,934
Total ...	4,71,868	4,93,801	3,06,700

The reasons of more or less expenditure in original works is due to the more or less sanction of works.

The expenditure for working of Power House has increased by some thousands which is due to the enhancement of coal rate.

The increase under Water Works repairs is petty which is due to there being more connections and lines.

The excessive expenditure in the year 1918-19 for Ice Factory—Maintenance is due to the purchase of ammonia, the expenditure is now coming down owing to economic working

67 State houses were wired, fitted and connected. The number of consumers reached to 222. Total number of water consumers has reached to 73.

A marked improvement has been made in the Road Light as per details given below :—

- (1) Fatehpole to Ada Bazar via Mertia Gate and Katcheri.
- (2) General Offices to Sojatia Gate (3) Sojatia Gate to Railway Station via Jaswant Sarai. (4) Four way post to Minto Road up to Limji's shop. (5) Kaga to Fort. (6) Post Office to Railway Gate near Mr. Jenkeyn's Bungalow. (7) Sojatia Gate to Bach Rajji's Tripolia. (8) Railway Gate to Residency (9) New Circular Road. (10) Tripolia to Moti Chouk.

In the year 1920-21 H. E. the Viceroy visited this place and illumination and laying of water pipe and taps in the Viceregal Camp, Road light, Telephones, etc., were all carried out successfully.

A new Locomotive Engine worth Rs. 26,515 was purchased for Conservancy. A lathe for Rs. 6000 for Workshops was purchased.

The receipts of the Department under the various sources of Revenue were as follows :—

Name of Heads.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21
Electric Receipts	16,886	29,073	31,277
Ice Factory "	41,703	43,289	45,903
Water supply or Water Rate	2,420	14,756	16,385
Total	61,009	87,118	93,565

From the receipts it will be observed that the revenue is increasing under each head day by day.

Palace Garage.—At the commencement of the Regency the Garage was in charge of Mr. V. A. Forbes, who was directly under the Karkhanajat. The Garage came under the Public Works Department in May 1910. In October 1919, the Garage Superintendent resigned and was not replaced until September 1921, when Mr. H. C. A. Cohn, the present Garage Superintendent, took over the charge. During the interim a state of chaos evidently reigned and discipline did not exist. There was no clerical establishment, nor was there a store establishment.

In January 1920, a partial re-organization was effected and the drivers' salaries were slightly increased. Each driver had a khallasi for cleaning his car. On the arrival of Mr. Cohn and Colonel Stewart, a complete re-organisation of the Garage was undertaken. All khallasias were dispensed with and the average number of cars in running condition was raised from 13 to 44 out of a fleet of 51. Discipline was rigorously enforced and with very good results. The men on the permanent establishment were required to sign an agreement and their pay was raised to a rate comparing favourably with the prevailing rates in British India. Proper tools were purchased forming the nucleus of a Machine shop and several other tools are on order to complete the scheme.

Thus a proper overhauling of cars can now be undertaken instead of the former patch repairs. It is regretted that repair progress is very slow on account of the lack of trained fitters and mechanics and also because of the present bad workshop accommodation. As designs are in hand for a new Garage it is hoped the latter difficulty will be removed within the next 12 months.

State Gardens.

The Department remained in direct charge of Sita Ram, Superintendent of Gardens, out of this period; from 4th October 1918 to 1st September 1919 under the control of the Revenue Member, and from 2nd September 1919 under the direct control of the Member of Council for Public Works.

The whole period being more or less of scanty rainfall, scarcity of water was felt nearly every year in the hot season, but notwithstanding the water difficulty, endeavours were made to effect as much improvement as possible by adding fruit plants of better and improved varieties at Guest House, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's Palace, His Highness the Maharaja's Regent's Bungalow, Revenue Member's Bungalow, Raikabagh, Khokhria, Mandore and Balsamand gardens and extension of the ornamental gardens at His Highness' Palace, Residency and other Bungalows.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the State Gardens during this period was as under:—

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1918-19	...	18,647	6 0	68,897	2 6	
1919-20	...	19,375	12 9	59,526	6 8	
1920-21	...	13,864	7 9	79,751	8 9	

The average yearly revenue of this period comes to Rs. 17,296 and of expenditure to Rs. 69,392.

Railway, Jodhpur Railway.—The subjoined statement contains figures of Expenditure and Receipts of the Jodhpur Railway during the triennium :—

Particulars.	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
Public Works under Railway.						
Working City Tram ...	6,187	5,996	7,860	6,132	7,485	5,141
Upkeep of electric light in Jodhpur Darbar's Saloon ...	264	...	374	...	375	...
Railway.						
Capital Expenditure.—						
(i) Open line (including suspense) ...	9,95,100	...	8,98,526	...	68,69,262	...
(ii) Lines under construction ...	33,611	...	1,92,047	...	3,17,677	..
Capital expenditure from commencement of operations to end of the year including suspense.—						
(i) Open lines ...	2,20,13,068	...	2,29,16,075	...	2,87,86,237	...
(ii) Lines under construction ...	51,015	...	2,43,062	...	5,60,730	..
Revenue.						
Gross Earnings ...	...	51,98,404 (a)	...	54,06,503 (c)	...	52,97,221 (e)
Working Expenses ...	28,01,664 (b)	...	29,03,343 (d)	..	33,78,168 (f)	...

(a) Net earnings Rs. 23,06,740 representing a return of 10·86 % on Capital.

(b) This amounts to 53·89 % of gross earnings.

(c) Net earnings Rs. 25,01,160 representing a return of 10·80 % on Capital.

(d) This amounts to 53·74 % of gross earnings.

(e) Net earnings Rs. 19,19,053 representing a return of 6·53 % on Capital.

(f) This amounts to 63·77 % of gross earnings.

The principal items of Capital Works executed during the triennium are given in the Appendix XXI.

In the sub-joined table a comparison is made of the result of the three years' working :—

Particulars.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Total number of miles open 30th September ...	608·75	609·26	609·26
Total Capital outlay including suspense from commencement of operations to end of the year :—			
(a) Open Line ...	2,20,18,449	2,29,16,975	2,87,86,237
(b) Lines under construction ...	51,015	2,43,062	5,60,730
Gross Earnings ...	51,98,404	54,06,503	52,97,221
Working Expenses ...	28,01,664	29,05,343	33,78,168
Net Earnings ...	23,96,740	25,01,160	19,19,053
Percentage of Net Earnings of Capital outlay including suspense and outlay on Lines under construction ...	10·86	10·80	6·53
Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross earnings ...	53·89	53·74	63·77

During 1918-19 the decrease of Rs. 8,66,659 in Gross Earnings is mainly due to less Military Traffic while the increase of Rs. 3,67,466 in working expenses is due to (i) remodelling of Luni Junction yard, (ii) renewal of more sleepers, (iii) adjustment of Rs. 1,31,581 credited

to Reserve Fund for relaying 20 miles North of Merta Road (iv) increased salaries and payment of War allowance at revised rate.

Jalsu, a crossing station between Ren and Degana, was opened for administrative purposes on 13th March 1919 and for all description of traffic in local booking from 20th March 1919 and for through booking from 1st April 1919.

The survey of the Marwar Junction Desuri Sanderao line was started in January 1919 and construction taken up in May 1919.

The following rolling stock was added during 1918-19:—

One motor van. Three composite 1st and 2nd class carriages.
Six iron covered goods wagons.

During the year 1919-20, the increase of Rs. 2,08,099, in Gross Earnings is mainly under the head "Coaching" due to more marriages and enhanced inter and third class fares which came in force from 1st August 1920 in local booking and from 1st September 1920 in through booking.

The increase of Rs. 1,08,679 in working expenses in 1919-20 is due to (i) increased scale of pay to staff, (ii) increased cost of all material, (iii) increased cost of repairs done to rolling stock and engines, (iv) increased cost of sea freight and insurance on English stores, and (v) return of officers from Military duty.

Considerable strides have been made towards efficiency by the formation in September 1920 of a Joint Board consisting of the Members of Council concerned of the Jodhpur and Bikaner States and this should result in more expeditious working and more efficient control.

The remodelling of the Luni Junction Station yard was undertaken during the year and would result in considerable expedition to through traffic and consequent economy.

Role Chandawatau, a crossing station between Merta Road and Gotan, was opened for administrative purposes from the 15th July 1920 and for public traffic both in local and through booking from 1st August 1920.

The following rolling stock was placed on the line during 1919-20:—

Two running water tanks.
25 Iron covered goods wagons.

During 1920-21 the decrease of Rs. 1,09,282 in Gross Earnings is mainly under "Goods" due to less traffic.

The increase of Rs. 4,72,825 in working expenses is due to (i) increments to officers and staff, etc., (ii) increased cost of all material, coal, building, etc., (iii) increased cost of repairs to engines, vehicles, machinery and plant and (iv) replacement of electric batteries, increased cost of tarpaulins, fittings, furniture, printing paper and increased scale of uniform to traffic staff.

A step of considerable importance was taken in securing the services of Sir Francis Couchman as Technical Adviser in the spring

of 1921. The result of his labours has hardly yet been felt but it is hoped his expert advice will benefit the Darbar.

The following Rolling Stock was placed on the line during 1920-21:—

- 20 Locomotive Engines. (M. & P. class, super heater, fully vacuum-braked).
- 1 B. G. P. (1st and 2nd) class bogie composite.
- 1 Bogie third class carriage.
- 2 Running water tanks.
- 85 Iron-covered goods wagons.

The result of working of the Pipar-Bilara Light Railway during the triennium is embodied in the sub-joined table:—

PARTICULARS.	ACTUALS.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Total number of miles open	25½ miles.	25½ miles.	25½ miles.
CAPITAL.			
Total Capital Expenditures from commencement of operation to end of the year	2,90,147	2,90,147	2,90,147
REVENUE.			
Gross Earnings	34,127	39,359	39,964
Working Expenses	23,998	24,672	24,907
Net Earnings	10,129	14,687	15,057
Percentage of net Earnings to Capital Outlay	3.49	5.06	5.19
Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Earnings	70.32	62.68	62.32

The increase in gross earnings is due to increased coaching traffic.

Customs.—The Budget Estimates and Receipts for the three years have been as under:—

	Budget.	Actuals.
1918-19	12,00,000	16,84,444
1919-20	17,00,000	20,96,909
1920-21	16,00,000	16,68,840
Total	45,00,000	54,50,193
Average of three years	15,00,000	18,16,731
Average of five years	15,25,000	17,63,229

The first year in this triennium was one of partial famine, while the last one was affected by a combination of causes such as general trade depression, Singsat year, a year free from heavy mortality, the last two resulting in fewer marriages and funeral feasts. Although the Revenue Receipts in none of these years approached the record figure of 1917-18, yet they were better than those of 1916-17.

The Revenue Receipts in 1918-19 show a falling off of Rs. 4,63,970, as compared with the record figure of the preceding year. The main cause of the fall was due to this year being one of partial famine.

The items which mainly contributed to the diminution of revenue were kerosine, sugar, jaggery and tobacco amongst the imports and cotton, ghee, grains and wool amongst the exports. The most prominent shrinkage in revenue was under sugar and jaggery amongst the imports, under which the receipts showed a sharp decline of Rs. 4,75,812, not so much on account of any falling-off in the imports caused by prevailing high prices as that of the record rise which these two items had attained in 1917-18, since the organisation of this Department in 1883, due to the unprecedented funeral feasts following on the havoc by malaria, plague and influenza. To this diminution in receipts a further contribution was made by less export of grain, cotton and wool, due to total prohibition, less produce and less demand after the war respectively.

Cloth, kirana, and tobacco bear an affinity to a certain extent to jaggery and sugar, as they form supplementary requisites for marriages and funeral feasts and have shown a sympathetic fall.

The Revenue Receipts in 1919-20 showed an improvement of more than four lacs over the previous year's collections; the contributing items being lace, kirana, minihari, oils, jaggery, tobacco, gold and silver amongst the imports and animals amongst the exports. The general improvement was the result of the removal of Railway restrictions to some extent, but the rise in the first six articles mentioned above is attributable to more marriages to provide against Singsat which was to fall in the next year, while the increase in the imports of precious metals and animals were on account of (1) the exchange having been declared at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling and (2) higher tariff rate on sheep and goats and larger demand of bullocks from the Punjab, respectively.

The last year of the triennium was marked by a fall again as regards revenue receipts. In this year although the imports in cloth, minihari, oils and sugar, and the exports in cotton and wool show an improvement over the figures of the preceding year, there has been a marked decline in revenue under lace, kirana, cotton seeds, jaggery, tobacco and precious metals in the imports due to Singsat; and animals, ghee, hides, seeds and grains under the exports, which were mainly responsible for the poor collections. The decrease in these latter items was the result of general trade depression prevailing at the time, railway restrictions on account of coal shortage and of practically very little demand for these articles, ghee alone being responsible for a fall of more than a quarter-and-a-lac.

Expenditure.

The Budget allotment and actuals under this head for three years with the average of the preceding quinquennium are shown below:—

								Budget.	Actuals.
1918-19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,530	1,75,198
1919-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,77,600	2,01,908
1920-21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,031	2,18,450
Total								5,96,161	5,95,565
Average of three years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,720	1,98,521
Average of five years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,110	1,78,679

In 1918-19 the actual expenditure was kept well within the bounds of the budgetted figure but it was slightly in excess of the actuals of the preceding year. The chief inflations were noticeable under cost of collections and refunds, the former being due to the raising of the pay of the Butwals, which resulted in less vacancies than usual and in bringing up the numbers nearer to the sanctioned strength. The increase in refunds was due to the receipt of more claims.

In 1919-20 the working expenses exceeded the budgetted figure as well as the actuals of the preceding year by nearly Rs. 25,000, the main increase being again under cost of collections and refunds. This was due to the raising of the grade pay of the subordinate staff, specially of the Thanadars to Rs. 15 and of Butwals. Owing to high prices and increased wages there was a simultaneous rise in the cost of stationery, printing charges, etc. Heavy refunds in rail-borne goods were responsible for increase in that item, including one single item of Rs. 1,000 in a smuggling case in which Rs. 5,000 had been realised.

In the year 1920-21 the progressive rise in expenditure was still more marked on account of percentage increment to all the State employees and a 75 % addition in the cost of collection paid as allowance, etc., to the J.-B. Railway for Customs work. It was also due to continued increase in the cost of supplies of stationery and printed materials and in the cost of other contingencies on account of prevailing high prices. The variation in the amount of Rebate generally depends on the rise and fall of receipts, but the effects are visible in the next year, due to subsequent settlement and payment of accounts.

Amongst the more important changes in the Tariff were :—

- (1) Enhancement of export duty on (1) animals, goats and sheep from 0-3-0 and 0-4-0 to 0-8 0 and 0-10-0, camels from Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 6-0 0, cows from Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 6-0-0 per head and (2) ghee from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8-0 per maund.
- (2) Reduction of import duty on (1) fodder from Rs. 1-0-0 to 0-2-0 and (2) fuel from 0-10-0 to 0-1-0 per maund, and removal of prohibition against exportation of grains in favour of foreign border cultivators, etc., in Marwar.
- (3) Total abolition of import duty on animals (ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per head), rice (4 annas per maund), ghee (Re. 1-4-0 per maund), gold and silver ornaments and jewellery Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. *ad valorem* and writing paper, ink, and scientific instruments (5 %).
- (4) Modification of tariff rate on imports of cotton cloth from Rs. 6-4-0 per maund to Rs. 3-2-0 *ad valorem*.

For fuller details please see Appendix XXII.

Salt Revenue Department.—The Agency system noticed in the last report was reconsidered during the year 1918-19 by a committee appointed for the purpose. The committee unanimously found it as the

best system and recommended its re-adoption, with slight modifications as noted below :—

- (1) That the public should be at liberty to purchase salt from whichever wholesale shop they may like;
- (2) that the issue of passes be abolished; but the fee of one anna per maund be realised.

This continued till 31st March 1919, after which the wholesale monopoly of sale of duty-free salt was given to one individual, whereby the supply of salt to the public at a uniform rate of 20 seers per rupee was ensured.

This system was abolished during 1920 and the previous procedure of issuing salt Rawanahs to those applying for it was re-adopted. No change was made during 1920-21.

The pass fee of one anna per maund levied in 1918 under the Agency system was abolished with effect from 1st October 1920, as the issue of passes was already done away with in 1918-19.

During the year 1918-19, 44,681½ maunds of Pachbadra salt could not be disposed of and was stored at Pachbadra City and Balotra.

The Darbar duty on the duty-free salt and the rates for various kinds of Khari salt remained unaltered.

Edible Salt.

Out of the stocks of salt at Pachbadra, whatever salt remained was entirely disposed of during 1917-18 and the book balance of 1,21,418 maunds 31 seers 14 chitanks (and not 91,118 maunds 28 seers which was shown at the close of last year) was written off as dryage and wastage and no salt whatever remained in hand. During the triennium 6,12,142½ maunds of salt was taken delivery of from the different sources; (2,49,000 maunds in 1918-19; 1,57,155 maunds in 1919-20 and 2,05,887½ maunds in 1920-21), out of which 5,67,461 maunds were sold, leaving a balance of 44,681½ maunds, which represents the storage at Balotra and Pachbadra as noted above. The fall in sales of salt during 1919-20 and 1920-21 is attributable to large stocks of salt remaining in the hands of the traders. The sale proceeds aggregated Rs. 3,14,686 in 1918-19; Rs. 1,91,722 in 1919-20 and Rs. 2,71,519 in 1920-21.

Khari Salt.

The opening balance of Khari during 1918-19 was 242 maunds 24½ seers. No Khari was manufactured during the years 1918-19 and 1920-21, but in 1919-20, 150 maunds 20 seers of Khari was manufactured, so that the total quantity for sale was 393 maunds 4½ seers. During the triennium 270 maunds 24 seers were sold; (83 maunds 11 seers in 1918-19, 65 maunds 4 seers in 1919-20 and 117 maunds 9 seers in 1920-21), leaving a closing balance of 122 maunds 20½ seers in hand on 30th September 1921.

Sajji.

Two licenses for the manufacture of sajji were given for Rs. 495 in 1918-19, Rs. 565 in 1919-20 and Rs. 400 in 1920-21, as against Rs. 330 of 1917-18.

The following is the result of the financial working of the department during the triennium :—

RECEIPTS.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Treaty payments	9,61,395	9,61,395	9,61,395
2. Royalty	49,440	6,29,935	1,85,305
3. Sale of edible and Khari salt ...	3,14,821	1,91,823	2,71,690
4. Khara (Kutch and Pucca) ...	} Transferred to the Mining Dept.		
5. Salt-petro			
6. Miscellaneous			
7. Old arrears			
8. Sajji	495	565	400
Total ...	13,44,107	17,96,970	14,20,124

The huge rise under this head during 1919-20 is due to the fact that royalty for 2 years (1918-19 and 1919-20 together) was received during that year.

Royalty.

The marked fluctuations during 1919-20 and 1920-21 vary with the quantity of edible salt actually disposed of, under which head will be found explanation for the variations in the quantity of the salt sold.

Sale of Edible salt.

Increase during 1918-19 and 1919-20 is due to the fee of one anna per maund levied on the issue of salt passes. The fall in 1920-21 is due to this fee of one anna being abolished in 1920.

Miscellaneous.

EXPENDITURE.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Establishment	5,263	6,725	8,696
2. Compensation to Jagirdars	24,424	33,489	29,061
3. Travelling allowances	580	395	922
4. Informers' rewards	5	9	41
5. Miscellaneous	63,884	8,042	844
Total ...	94,256	48,660	39,564

Increase during 1919-20 and 1920-21 is due to grant of percentage increments.

Establishment.

This item varies with the amount of royalty received from the British Government.

Compensation.

The abnormal increase during years 1918-19 and 1919-20 is due to the fact that 44,681½ maunds of Pachbadra Salt was purchased and stored by the Salt department at Balotra and Pachbadra for which Rs. 62,728 were spent in 1918-19 and Rs. 7,185 in 1919-20.

Miscellaneous.

The following is a summary of institutions and disposals of cases of breach of salt rules during the triennium.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Balance of last year	9	1	6
Instituted during the year	12	12	15
Total	21	13	21
Disposed of this year	20	7	16
Balance on 30th September	1	6	5

Excise Revenue Departments.—As reported last year, the supply contract was granted to Khan Saheb Byram Shaw K. Illava of Mhow for a period of five years at the following rates with effect from 1st October 1918 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chhata 32 U. P.	1	1	0 per gallon.
Dubara 25 "	1	5	0 " "
Asa No. 1 16 U. P.	1	6	0 " "
Asa No. 2 20 O. P.	1	12	0 " "
Asa No. 3 30 O. P.	2	0	0 " "

Owing to economic and transport difficulties and abnormal rise in the prices of Mohwa and Gur, these rates were enhanced as follows :—

From 1st September 1918 to 31st July 1920 per gallon.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chhata	1	7	9
Dubara	1	11	9
Asa No. 1	1	12	9
Asa No. 2	2	2	9
Asa No. 3	2	6	9

Subsequently as the price of Mohwa had considerably fallen, the price of Chhata which is manufactured from this article, was reduced with effect from 1-8-1920 from Rs. 1-9-0 per gallon to Rs. 1-5-9; but as the transport and economic difficulties still persisted and the difficulty in the importation of Gur from which Asa liquor is manufactured became still more pronounced, the prices of Asa No. 1, 2 and 3 were slightly increased with effect from the date named above as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chhata	1	5	9
Dubara abolished from 1st October 1920.			
Asa No. 1	1	14	3
Asa No. 2	2	11	3
Asa No. 3	2	14	9

Duty. The rates of duty remained unchanged during 1918-19 and 1919-20, but in 1920-21, they were revised as under :—

	1918-19 and 1919-20	1920-21.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chhata... ..	2 7 3 per gallon	2 8 0 per gallon.
Asa No. 1	6 14 9 "	5 0 0 "
Asa No. 2	14 5 3 "	15 0 0 "
Asa No. 3	19 5 3 "	17 8 0 "

The duty for coloured Chhata 32 U. P. supplied to the border shops during 1920-21 was fixed at Rs. 1-12-0 per gallon.

Prior to 1920-21, a consolidated price per bottle on the liquor sold which included both the price and duty was charged. It involved duplication of accounts, as the cost price which primarily belongs to the supply contractor was recovered and credited as State revenue and paid to him and debited as State expenditure. With effect from 1st October 1920, the supply price was separated from the rate of duty and is deposited as supply contractor's *personal deposits* and paid to him fortnightly.

Separation of
Cost price and
Duty.

Till the year 1919-20 at retail auctions, the shops were given to the highest bidders. This practice was against the spirit of Madras system and since then it has been ruled that (1) a reasonable limit should be placed as to the amount to be accepted after leaving sufficient margin for the licensees, and (2) in no case a bid should be accepted that might render the sale of liquor by the licensees at the sanctioned scale impossible. By this change, the licensees are not allowed to offer bids over and above the fair price of the shops.

License Fees.

The receipts derived from the retail license fees during the triennium amounted to Rs. 4,81,091 (Rs. 1,21,635 in 1918-19; Rs. 1,71,421 in 1919-20 and Rs. 1,88,035 in 1920-21) as against Rs. 69,688 of 1917-18. It will be noticed that inspite of restricting unfettered competition in 1920-21 the amount of license fees has risen. The reason for this is that in the years 1918-19 and 1919-20, there was a margin of only 6 aunas per gallon, whereas during the year 1920-21, there was a margin of Rs. 2-0-3 per gallon. The number of retail licenses issued during the triennium was 258 each year against 260 in 1917-18.

The quality and strength of the various kinds of liquors remained unaltered with the exception that Dubara was abolished from 1st October 1920, as there was not much difference in the strength of Chhata and Dubara. Owing to increase in supply prices and a slight rise in still head duty on Chhata, the selling prices were also revised as under :—

Quality, Strength
and Selling price.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chhata ...	0 10 0 per bot.	0 12 6 per bot.	1 0 0 per bot.
Dubara ...	0 14 0 " "	1 0 6 " "	abolished.
Asa No. 1 ...	1 8 0 " "	1 9 6 " "	1 4 0 "
Asa No. 2 ..	3 0 0 " "	no change	no change.
Asa No. 3 ...	4 0 0 " "	"	3 12 0 "

The total consumption of the various kinds of liquors during the triennium was as under :—

Consumption.

1918-19	1919-20	1920-21.
Bot.	Bot.	Bot.
6,53,714	6,88,607	6,73,320

During 1918-19 with a view to minimise chances of smuggling liquor from the neighbouring States, where liquor is being sold at a cheaper rate, it was decided to provide Chhata liquor of the strength of 60 U. P. on the border shops and at nearly the same rate, which prevailed

Border Shops.

on the other side of the border, i.e., 0-4-6 per bottle. It was to be issued coloured with caramel in order to differentiate it from Chhata on the other side of the border. Since 1920-21 liquor of the same strength as prevailing in the interior, viz., Chhata 32 U. P. is supplied to the border shops, though at a lesser rate of duty and the selling prices range from 10 annas to 12 annas per bottle.

Excise arrangements extended to Mallani.

In 1920-21 the excise arrangements were extended to the villages of Jasole, Sindri, Gudha and Nagar in Mallani Pargana. Out still contracts of these villages were for the first time given for Rs. 8,500. In exchange, the Jagirdars were granted fixed annual compensations and half of the Darbar profits, besides the grant of the privilege of distilling Bhattis in their Thikanas just like other Tazimi Jagirdars of Marwar.

Old Arrears.

The recoveries under this head during the triennium amounted to Rs. 3,040 (Rs. 332 in 1918-19; Rs. 1,050 in 1919-20 and Rs. 1,658 in 1920-21) as against Rs. 1,443 in 1917-18.

Foreign Liquor and Methylated Spirits.

The total realizations under this head during the triennium amounted to Rs. 4,571 (Rs. 1,025 in 1918-19; Rs. 2,018 in 1919-20 and Rs. 1,528 in 1920-21) as against Rs. 2,021-4-0 in the year 1917-18.

Hemp-drugs.

The three years' contract granted to Messrs. Edulji Nowroji at Rs. 10,500 a year expired on 30th September 1920. Fresh contract for a further period of three years was again granted to the same firm at an increased fee of Rs. 15,800 per year.

The retail licenses for the vend of hemp-drugs issued during the triennium numbered 70, 68 and 66 respectively. The excise duty realised on the import of Bhang, Ganja and Charas amounted to Rs. 2,949 in 1918-19; Rs. 2,916 in 1919-20 and Rs. 7,747 in 1920-21.

During the first two years of the triennium, great transport difficulties prevailed and it was very difficult to import commodities from outside. With a view to make the country self-supporting, the cultivation of Bhang which was prohibited in 1913 was, with effect from April 1920, re-allowed as an experimental measure and a beginning made at the villages of Mandore and Mathania in 50 bighas. The excise duty on the local produce of Bhang was fixed at Rs. 8 a maund.

The excise import duty levied on Ganja and Charas, which are the most deleterious drugs for human health, was, with effect from 1st October 1920, raised from Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 and Rs. 480 per maund respectively, which accounts for the increased excise duty collected in 1920-21, viz., Rs. 7,747. The retail selling prices of Bhang and Ganja remained unaltered, but those of Charas were raised from Rs. 28-12-0 and Rs. 32 to Rs. 55 and Rs. 60 per seer in 1920-21.

Opium.

The fee for licenses for the wholesale vend of opium remained unaltered, but that for the retail vend was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8-0 per

license during 1918-19. The total number of wholesale and retail licenses issued and the fees realised during the triennium was as noted below :—

1918-19.				1919-20.				1920-21.			
		License.	Fees.			License.	Fees.			License.	Fees.
Wholesale	...	55	Rs.	...	59	Rs.	...	60	Rs.	...	...
Retail	...	695	8,247	...	777	8,367	...	813	8,158	...	...

During the triennium under report, opium was imported in the following quantities and the import duty realised therefrom after paying off the rebate to certain concessionaires amounted to as under :—

Year.					Quantity imported.			Duty realised.		
					Mds.	Srs.	On.			
1918-19	...	...	...	...	435	20	11½	Rs.	1,48,567	
1919-20	...	...	...	...	539	23	7½	"	1,82,372	
1920-21	...	...	...	...	518	26	10	"	1,75,762	

The fall in imports during 1918-19 is attributable to high prices prevailing in the opium producing countries, whereas the rise during 1919-20 and 1920-21 is due to prices easing to a certain extent and celebration of more marriages.

The following is the result of the financial working of the department during the triennium :—

Receipts.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Recoveries on liquor from supply contractor ...	3,95,108	4,62,336	2,85,925
2. Current instalments of retail licenses ...	83,125	1,54,454	1,88,035
3. Advance payments of Excise and Hemp-drugs contracts ...	40,260	18,717	...
4. Hemp-drugs license fees ...	9,243	9,297	16,219
5. Import duty on Hemp-drugs ...	2,949	2,916	7,747
6. Opium license fees ...	8,247	8,367	8,158
7. Import duty on opium ...	1,48,567	1,82,372	1,75,762
8. Foreign liquor, etc. ...	1,025	2,018	1,528
9. Miscellaneous ...	9,288	13,298	2,386
10. Fines and forfeitures ...	1,312	1,672	3,067
11. Recovery of old arrears ...	332	1,050	1,658
Total ...	6,99,456	8,56,497	6,90,485

The increase during 1918-19 and 1919-20 is due to a comparative rise in consumption of liquor over the figures of 1917-18 and enhancement of supply rates, while the fall in 1920-21 is due to separation of duty from cost price, which is now being deposited as supply contractor's personal deposits and the figure of Rs. 2,85,925 represents still duty only.

Recoveries on Liquor.

Fully explained in para "license fees" above. Since 1920-21 advance payments are being deposited as excise deposits and subsequently re-adjusted to their proper heads at the close of the year.

Current Instalments of Contracts.

Increase during 1920-21 is due to the wholesale contract being given at an increased fee of Rs. 15,800.

Hemp-drugs Contract.

Increase during 1920-21 is due to enhancement of Excise duties on Ganja and Charas.

Import duty on Hemp-drugs.

Import duty on Opium. Rise or fall under this head varies with the quantity of opium actually imported every year, and the reasons for increase or decrease in the quantity of opium imported have been given under its respective head.

Opium License fees. The steady increase during the triennium is due to retail license fee being raised from 5 to Rs. 7-8-0 per license and issue of more licenses.

Miscellaneous. Increase during 1919-20 is due to more receipts of royalty on sulphur and ammunition sales. Prior to 1920-21 the cost of sulphur and ammunition purchased was debited to expenditure budget and receipts were credited on the revenue side; but from 1st October 1920, it was decided to meet these charges by taking miscellaneous advance. Hence there is a fall during 1920-21 on the receipts as well expenditure side.

Fines and Forfeitures. More contraband excisable commodities were seized and deterrent punishments imposed :—

Expenditure.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Establishment	20,528	22,638	32,846
2. Price of liquor paid to the supply contractor ...	1,16,780	1,62,423	...
3. Travelling allowances	1,150	2,154	3,810
4. Informers' rewards	340	205	739
5. Compensation to Jagirdars	16,388	26,592	25,701
6. Miscellaneous	23,100	9,390	3,665
Total ...	1,78,286	2,23,402	66,761

Establishment. The steady increase during the first two years 1918-19 and 1919-20 is due to increase in preventive staff and the still further increase during 1920-21 due to grant of percentage increments.

Price of Liquor. This comes under head 1. of receipts above.

Since 1st October 1920, cost price is being deposited as supply contractor's personal deposits.

Compensation. Increase during 1919-20 and 1920-21 is due to more fees derived from the auction of liquor retail licenses, in which the Jagirdars were made to participate.

Miscellaneous. Increase during 1918-19 is due to Rs. 5,220 being paid as dryage of liquor to the rate supply contractor and Rs. 1,668 to Mr. Nowroji for certain work executed at Jalia distillery; whereas fall during 1920-21 is due to the cost of purchase of ammunitions being defrayed by taking miscellaneous advances.

The sub-joined are the figures of institutions and disposals of cases of breach of excise rules during the period under report.

Particulars.	1918-19.				1919-20.				1920-21.			
	Excise.	Hemp-drugs.	Opium.	Total.	Excise.	Hemp-drugs.	Opium.	Total.	Excise.	Hemp-drugs.	Opium.	Total.
Cases remained on hand on 1st October ...	14	2	3	19	8	...	1	9	18	1	1	20
Instituted during the year ...	59	8	...	67	114	18	6	138	127	3	8	138
Total ...	73	10	3	86	122	18	7	147	145	4	9	158
Disposed of during the year...	65	10	2	77	104	17	6	127	110	2	8	120
Balance on 30th September ...	8	...	1	9	18	1	1	20	35	2	1	38

The compensation paid to the Tazimi Jagirdars during the triennium aggregated as tabulated below —

1918-19	...	...	...	...	Rs. 16,388
1919-20	...	...	...	...	" 26,592
1920-21	...	...	...	...	" 25,701

Compensation to Tazimi Thikanas.

During the triennium four more Inspectors were newly appointed so as to ensure better supervision and control over excisable commodities and preventive arrangements. The total number of Excise Inspectors at the close of the year 1920-21 was 11 against 7 in 1917-18.

Staff.

Stamps Department.—In the year 1918-19, the income from the sale of stamps decreased by nearly Rs. 10,000, as compared to that in the preceding year. The year 1919-20, however, brought in an increased revenue of nearly Rs. 76,000 over the realization of 1917-18, while the progressive increase was still further maintained in the year 1920-21, in which year a sum of Rs. 1,73,455-5-9 was realized. This steady increase is significant of the fact that more judicial cases were filed during the last two years of the period under report as compared to the year 1917-18, during which as already remarked in the report for that year, the Judicial Courts were closed for many days owing to the prevalence of severe epidemics. The details of the realizations during the three years under the various sub-heads are shown in the sub-joined contrasted statement :—

No.	Particulars.	1918-19.			1919-20.			1920-21.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Sale of non-judicial stamps	27,297	11	0	35,377	14	0	39,782	2	0
2	" " Court fees.	66,442	2	0	1,45,154	2	0	1,29,271	11	0
3	" " Plain paper	1,248	14	9	2,140	15	9	3,265	3	0
4	Exchange fees of unused stamps ...	85	10	0	48	0	6	...		
5	Tawan Fees ...	50	1	6	78	0	0	...		
6	Degar (Miscellaneous) ...	3,290	8	6	1,917	5	9	1,136	5	9
7	Last years Deposit ...	7	7	6	...			...
	Total ..	98,422	7	3	1,84,716	6	0	1,73,455	5	9

The outstanding feature of the year 1919-20, was that in the month of March 1920, the combined Registration and Stamps Department was split up and the work of Stamps was placed under the supervision of the Treasury Officer assisted by a small staff.

Subsequent to the inauguration of this change the following reforms in the internal working of the Department were introduced :—

1. On the return to the Department of the unused stamps purchased by the public, the fee of one anna per rupee charged on the face value of the stamp returned is now deducted from the amount refunded to the tenderer instead of recovering the fees in cash as formerly done.

2. The former practice of issuing stamp paper and stamp labels to certain departments of the State for sale to the public and receiving the sale proceeds as the Stamps were sold by them, has, owing to the selling Department not rendering correct and timely accounts of the sales been discontinued. This change has been considered advisable with a view to minimise the chances of loss to the State.

3. The two rupee non-judicial stamp paper hitherto used for writing deeds of conveyance of landed property, being of a fragile character and disapproved by the public has since been replaced by paper of a more durable make.

4. The former practice of sending supplies of stamp paper and labels to the various Hakumats through the medium of post having given rise to shorter acknowledgments by the receiving Department, it has now been arranged that all Hakumats should obtain their requirements through the guard accompanying treasure or prisoners to the Sadar. This has the advantage of asking the man receiving the stamps etc., to count the same in the presence of a clerk of the Stamps Department and passing a clear receipt before leaving the office.

Prior to March 1920, the expenditure of working the Stamp and Registration Departments was combined but subsequent to the separation of the two departments an expenditure of Rs 978-12-11 was incurred on the working of the department from March to September 1920, as detailed below :—

							Rs.	A.	P.
Salary	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	12	5
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	10	6
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	6	0
Dawat Pujah	...	...	...	...	...	...			...
Total							978	12	11

During the year 1920-21 the working expenses were :—

							Rs.	A.	P.
Salary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,299	2	0
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	3	9
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	7	0
Total							2,511	12	9

The expenditure during the three years under the other sub-heads peculiar to the Stamp Department is summarised below :—

No.	Particulars.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Printing charges—			
	(a) Of forms for Office use	465 11 0	548 0 9	521 14 3
	(b) Of Stamp paper ...	...	...	...
	(c) Of Stamp labels ...	...	276 14 0	4,942 13 6
2	Commission on sale of stamps ...	3,000 10 6½	2,212 8 9	2,520 8 6
3	Refund of stamps ...	...	872 13 9	3,533 0 0
4	Purchase of pice paper ...	...	...	5,702 4 0
	Total ...	3,466 5 6½	3,910 5 3	17,220 8 3

The cause for the abrupt fall in the expenditure during 1918-19 and 1919-20 will at once be cleared by a glance at item 4, purchase of pice paper, under which there was no expenditure during these two years.

The marked rise in 1920-21 is attributable to:—

- A large stock of stamp labels having been ordered.
- Increased payments on account of commission on sale of stamps which had increased during the year.
- More unused stamps were returned and their cost had to be refunded.
- The depleted stock of pice paper had to be replenished.

Rekh and Hukamnama —The realizations during the period under report were :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rekh ...	2,08,580 5 1	2,78,766 0 2	3,58,167 6 6
Hukamnama ...	23,635 13 3	1,11,305 14 9	1,46,385 12 3
Vaccination fees ...	7,072 14 9	7,566 0 7	8,942 8 2
Miscellaneous ...	3,621 7 6	1,20,693 3 6	97,194 3 3
Total ...	2,42,910 8 7	5,18,331 3 0	6,10,689 14 2

The year 1918-19 showed a fall of nearly half-a-lakh of rupees as compared with the receipts of 1917-18, the contributing causes being a lean year and the prevalence of epidemic diseases and consequent impoverished condition of the cultivators on whom mainly depends the paying capacity of the Jagirdars.

The realizations in the two succeeding years showed a marked increase and are due mainly to more Hukamnama collections resulting from heavy mortality among Jagirdars caused by epidemics, as also

to realizations of Nazars and Nazranas due on marriages in the ruling family and accession to the Gaddi of a new Ruler.

The working expenses of the Department during the triennium were Rs. 6,278 in 1918-19, Rs. 6,350 in 1919-20 and Rs. 7,613 in 1920-21, the increase in the last year being due to increments given to the staff.

Mints—During the triennium in all 3,14,481½ gold mohars were coined in the Jodhpur Mint, of which 39,489½ were coined in 1918-19, 2,56,409½ in 1919-20 and 18,582½ in 1920-21. The Revenue realized was :—

	1918-19.			1919-20.			1920-21.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>I. Mint duty—</i>									
(a) On Gold ...	11,917	4	3	53,281	2	0	10,421	0	3
(b) On Silver...	470	1	0	351	15	3	57	12	0
(c) On Precious stones..	1,276	2	6	1,345	8	9	893	7	0
Total ...	13,663	7	9	54,978	10	0	11,372	3	3
<i>II. Contract for—</i>									
Gold and Silver lace ...	4,271	0	0	4,789	0	0	3,900	0	0
<i>III. Contract for—</i>									
Making Silver buttons.	150	0	0	100	0	0	...		
<i>IV. Miscellaneous—</i>									
Miscellaneous ...	1,876	11	9	2,293	14	3	2,313	6	3
Total ...	19,962	3	6	62,161	8	3	17,585	9	6

The working expenses were :—

Rs.	a.	p.
2,452	12	1 in 1918-19.
2,944	0	8 „ 1919-20.
2,919	14	6 „ 1920-21.

Chapter V.

Finance and Revenue.

The accounts for the year 1918-19 commenced with an opening balance of Rs. 40,64,672, and at the end of the triennium the closing balance was Rs. 31,08,732.

The estimates and actuals during the triennium were as detailed in the sub-joined abstract.

RECEIPTS.

Heads.	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary ...	89,63,789	99,90,074	1,05,28,568	1,34,99,726	1,17,27,133	1,30,87,988
Extra-Ordinary ...	15,000	1,84,299	2,000	13,40,407	...	24,77,925
Total ...	89,78,789	1,01,74,373	1,05,30,568	1,38,40,133	1,17,27,133	1,55,65,913

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary	68,93,245	61,20,936	76,95,702	70,57,950	86,50,783	77,15,435
Extra-Ordinary ...	42,24,840	30,06,332	21,20,610	25,13,312	12,44,509	10,77,372
Total	1,11,18,085	91,27,268	98,16,312	95,71,262	98,95,292	87,92,807

The actual Revenue collected under the following heads showed marked improvement during the triennium:—

No.	Heads.	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
		Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Customs		12,00,000	16,84,444	17,00,000	20,96,909	16,00,000	16,59,704
3. Excise		5,53,450	6,98,456	7,69,000	8,60,538	...	...
4. Hakumats		1,54,185	3,11,755	...	...	...	...
5. Hawala		4,32,000	7,14,237	13,79,900	14,54,859	12,41,183	12,84,760
6. Interest	8,28,500	11,20,459	...	...
8 (a) Jodhpur Railway.		21,30,000	23,35,354	...	...
9. Rakh		1,75,000	2,42,912	3,46,100	5,18,700	4,44,681	6,07,059
10. Salt...	14,38,000	17,99,387	...	...
11. Stamps and Registration	1,08,000	1,98,259	1,60,100	1,85,458
18. Miscellaneous Revenue	10,000	1,34,467
39. Electrical Department		35,198	36,843	24,000	1,52,501	42,500	1,22,756
65. Chakri		2,50,000	3,02,526	4,50,000	4,82,723	4,50,000	4,60,494
121. Exchange and Discount		4,000	2,35,312	4,000	3,52,699	9,50,000	25,23,603
131. Purchases	1,50,620	...	...	...	...
151. Famino	4,08,564	...	...
152. Miscellaneous Advances	1,47,764	...	8,90,198	...	4,77,714
163. Loans taken from Messrs. Coutts & Co., London	20,00,000

Item No. 2 Customs.—The year 1918-19 was not so bad a year as was anticipated. The rise in the realizations under this head was due to more imports of rice, etc.; that in the year 1919-20 is attributable to more marriages to provide against. *Singsat*, which was to fall in the next year.

Item No. 3 Excise.—The increase under "Excise" in actuals over estimates for the triennium was caused by more sales of liquor, etc.

Item No. 4 Hakumats.—The rise under this head is due to more recoveries of arrears of Lag and Taccavi.

Item No. 5 Hawala.—On account of a succession of lean years, decrease in the rainfall, reduction of agricultural population and want of sufficient water in irrigation tanks and wells, the estimates of income to be realized under this head during the triennium were low pitched, but with sustained perseverance in the recovery of Raj dues and the strenuous endeavours of the Hawala staff the actual revenue collected during the year under report has, to a certain extent, improved, as is evident from the figures shown under this head.

Item No. 6 Interest.—The increase under "Interest" in the year 1919-20 was owing to the fact that the Interest on the Notes in the

special form could not be recovered by the Imperial Bank during 1918-19 for want of Power of Attorney and was credited during 1919-20.

Item No. 8(a) Jodhpur Railway.—The rise under this head was due to increase in traffic and enhancement of inter and third class fares.

Item No. 9 Rekh.—The increase was attributable to more recoveries of arrears and of Neota and recovery of Nazarana on account of succession to the Gaddi.

Item No. 10 Salt.—The increase under salt in 1919-20 was caused by Export of greater quantity of salt.

Item No. 11 Stamps and Registration.—The steady rise is due to increase in Civil litigation.

Item No. 18 Miscellaneous Revenue.—The actuals were due to unclaimed deposits of previous years having been adjusted during 1920-21 by credit to this head.

Item No. 39 Electrical Department.—The rise was due to expansion of the system.

Item No. 65 Chakri.—The lower estimates were framed on account of the impoverished condition of the cultivators on whom depends the paying capacity of the Jagirdars, but on account of the exertions of the Department the actual recoveries exceeded the estimates.

The receipts under *Item No. 121 Exchange and Discount* are due to fluctuations of the money market and those under *No. 131 Purchases* due to the sale of a number of horses of the late Maharaja Sahib's stables, and the sale proceeds credited to this head.

Item No. 151 Famine.—The sale proceeds of surplus grain purchased in 1918-19 for Famine purposes credited to this head.

Item No. 152 Miscellaneous Advances.—Represents the net difference of one year's transaction. Really speaking this is no receipt.

Item No. 163 The Loan from Messrs Coutts & Co.—The loan was taken to meet the heavy demands of Railway, as it was not profitable to make any withdrawals from the permanent or temporary investment. The debt was, however, paid in 1921-22 partly by withdrawals from short-term investments and partly by the surplus money.

The revenue under the following heads showed a marked fall as compared to the estimates :—

No.	Heads.	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
		Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Excise	7,48,530	6,89,476
4. Hakumats	3,71,779	3,34,576	3,96,159	3,06,789
6. Interest	...	8,13,500	6,45,397	...	...	10,00,948	9,25,922
8. (a) Jodhpur Railway	...	31,05,000	27,51,386	...	...	24,20,000	20,06,318
13. Forest	...	2,22,030	1,94,655	2,25,440	93,876	1,42,921	93,948

Item No 3 Excise.—The decrease under this head in 1920-21 is responsible for less sale of liquor, etc.

Item No. 4 Hakumats.—Due to greater recoveries of arrears.

Item No. 6 Interest.—The decrease under “Interest” during 1918-19 was due to the fact that interest on Notes of the special form could not be realized for want of Power of Attorney; While decrease in 1920-21 is responsible for realization of less interest on account of withdrawals from the short term Investments.

Item No. 8(a) Jodhpur Railway.—Decrease under this head due to dull traffic and increase in working expenses caused by higher wages and general increments.

Item No. 13 Forest.—Due to non-realization of Anwal bark contract money.

The total actual expenditure under Ordinary and Extra-Ordinary for 1918-19, viz., Rs. 91,27,268 exceeded the actuals of 1917-18, viz., Rs. 80,82,808 by Rs. 10,44,465 owing to the (1) demise of His late Highness the Maharaja Sahib Sir Summair Singhji Sahib (2) some unforeseen items of expenditure in connection with the marriage of Shree Baiji Lal Sahiba having cropped up, (3) large payments made to merchants and others for purchases made by his late Highness necessitated by his sudden demise and (4) Famine.

The expenditure under Productive Public Works Capital Outlay was as under :—

Years.		Estimates.	Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.
1918-19	...	55,49,995	3,15,259
1919-20	...	56,30,253	8,37,995
1920-21	...	75,71,000	46,09,575

The actuals of expenditure in the first two years fell very short of the Estimates due to the fact that indented stock was not obtainable from England owing to shortage of material, difficulty of obtaining transport and general industrial unrest.

A reference to item No. 166 of Appendix No. XXIII will show that—

in 1918-19	...	Rs. 4,60,000
„ 1919-20	...	„ 4,85,000 and
„ 1920-21	...	„ 2,05,000

were provided for the construction of the Marwar Junction Desuri Sanderao line, but against these sums no actual expenditure has been booked, whereas in Appendix XXI which contains a list of the principal items of Capital Expenditure incurred during the triennium :—

in 1918-19	...	Rs. 33,423
„ 1919-20	...	„ 1,91,767 and
„ 1920-21	...	„ 3,17,663

have been shown as expended on the above named work.

An explanation of this is to be found in the fact that it has been customary to show, in the monthly Account Current sent by the Railway to the State Audit Office, Capital Outlay incurred during the month on, (a) Open Line and (b) New line under construction, in one lump sum; and consequently no separate figures were communicated to the State Audit Office in respect of the said work.

State's Assets.—The balance of the State's Assets on the 30th September 1918 was Rs. 1,83,56,210-2-8. During the triennium a total sum of Rs. 1,04,37,090-1-2 was added and a total sum of Rs. 58,84,582-7-11 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,89,08,717-11-11 as the State's Assets on 30th September 1921 *vide* full details given in the Sub-joined Statement:—

No.	Name of Assets.	On 30th September 1918.	Rs.	A.	P.	Additions or withdrawals made during 1918-19.	Rs.	A.	P.	Additions or withdrawals made during 1919-20.	Rs.	A.	P.	On 30th September 1921.	Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1.	(a) CASH INVESTMENTS — State Reserve Fund including Sind Light Railway shares and Lakshmi Jindalad (Sind) Light Railway shares through Messrs. Forbes Campbell & Co., Karachi.	1,82,94,856	12	0		9,02,273	12	9		32,51,132	12	6		2,30,35,299	9	3		
2.	Female Fund.	8,11,433	3	9		...				...				8,11,433	3	9		
3.	Reserve Fund for the marriage of His Highness and his brother.	1,52,910	0	0		...				...				1,52,910	0	0		
4.	Reserve Fund for the marriage of Shri Bajji Lal Sahiba.	2,43,220	0	0		...				...				2,43,220	0	0		
5.	Marwar Agricultural Bank.	6,740	0	0		...				...				6,53,156	12	9		
6.	Loans outstanding against Jagirdars.	8,25,973	8	9		...				...				93,000	0	0		
7.	Loans advanced to Poonas, Horeas, Arrams money for Jodhpur Rajputs.	93,000	0	0		...				...				22,400	0	0		
8.	Loans advanced to Jodhpur Rajputs.	22,400	0	0		...				...				...
	Accumulated money for Jodhpur Rajputs.	2,01,53,715	5	6		8,29,657	13	7		32,97,291	5	10		2,01,53,715	5	6		
	Total of (a).																	
9.	(b) RAILWAY INVESTMENTS — Railway Capital including Pipar Bilars Light Railway.	2,13,25,616	7	2		10,31,491	14	2		10,40,751	13	8		2,09,37,122	7	0		
10.	Railway Reserve Fund.	2,13,651	11	1		...				...				...
	Total of (b).	2,15,09,177	5	6		7,01,546	15	1		10,89,537	2	3		2,09,37,122	7	0		
11.	(c) ADVANCES AND ALIENS — Recoverable advances.	9,35,531	9	9		...				...				7,09,039	19	6		
12.	Miscellaneous Advances.	12,79,254	1	11		...				...				3,85,850	11	10		
	Total of (c).	22,65,619	11	5		5,62,641	15	5		9,12,500	3	1		11,45,911	5	1		
13.	(d) CASH BALANCES (STRAIGHT MONIES) — In the Ministry Treasuries.	28,62,611	7	5		...				...				...
14.	With the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay and Calcutta, Alliance Bank of India, Ltd., Ajmer, and Messrs. C. & Co., Ltd.	11,85,669	1	1		5,54,655	1	10		1,27,429	11	9		28,12,087	6	8		
	Total of (d).	40,01,671	9	0		11,09,305	11	1		...				31,08,732	1	10		
	GRAND TOTAL.	1,53,70,210	2	5		31,79,594	6	7		...				5,89,08,717	11	11		

Agricultural Bank.—The paper assets of the bank were as under:—

	1st October 1918.	1st October 1919.	1st October 1920.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Loans to cultivators, etc. ..	2,25,251 8 3	2,31,049 0 6	2,25,878 5 6
2. Cash in Treasury	22,248 10 8	16,175 10 6	36,352 8 6
3. Balance in hand	298 6 6	46 14 6	262 4 9
Total	2,47,798 9 5	2,47,271 9 6	2,62,493 2 9

Only Rs. 7,540 were given out as loans to agriculturists and others in 1918-19.

The aggregate loans amounted to Rs. 2,25,136-5-9 on 30th September 1921.

The amount of interest debited to realizable and unrealizable loans and the working expenses of the Bank and the dividends declared are shown below:—

Year.	Interest debited.	Working expenses.	Dividend.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1918-19	20,145 13 9	1,212 14 3	@ 4 % Rs. 7,655
1919-20	20,736 4 3	1,172 9 6	...
1920-21	19,923 11 0	1,644 5 3	...

The paper reserve fund of the Bank swelled as under:—

1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
48,377 12 8	57,539 1 0	69,071 6 3

The balance sheet of the Bank for the closing year (1920-21) is as under:—

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Share-holders	1,40,110 0 0	Loans to cultivators, etc. :—	
Depositors @ 3 %	14,462 1 10	Previous balance	2,25,878 5 6
Deposits	3,668 0 8	Advanced ... ..	...
Reserved fund in paper.	69,071 6 3	Interest added	19,923 11 0
			2,45,802 3 6
Interest (Profit)	19,923 14 0	Deduct recoveries	20,665 18 0
		Balance	2,25,136 5 9
		Working expenses	1,644 5 3
		Profit of the year advanced	3 0 0
		Cash in Treasury	10,376 14 9
		Invested through Post Office @ 6 %	10,075 0 0
Total	2,47,235 9 9	Total	2,47,235 9 9

The bank affairs being not sound no dividends have been declared subsequent to 1918-19.

Interest accrued but not actually realized was shown into account as profits. Want of care as regards recoveries and acceptance of unreliable securities have seriously impaired its financial solidarity.

Loans.—The balance of loans outstanding on 30th September 1918 amounted to Rs. 8,29,013 and not Rs. 7,96,895 as erroneously shown in the report for 1917-18. During the period from 1st October 1918 to end of September 1921 Rs. 83,127 were further advanced and Rs. 2,52,117 were realized leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 6,60,032.

The interest recovered on the more recent loans during the triennium amounted to Rs. 1,19,600.

Bakiat.—Total outstanding on 30th September 1921 were about Rs. 34,25,000. During the triennium Rs. 1,92,780 were realized.

The working expenses of the Department during the triennium amounted to Rs. 7,562.

Chapter VI.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Charge.—Lieut. Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, I.M.S., was Residency Surgeon, up to 7th August 1919 when he proceeded on four months' sick leave. During his absence Lieut-Colonel P. B. Haig, I.M.S., Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana and Civil Surgeon Ajmer held, in addition to his own duties, visiting medical charge of the office of Residency Surgeon, W. R. S., up to 14th December 1919 when Lieut. Colonel J. W. Grant, I.M.S., took over and remained Residency Surgeon, W.R.S., until the end of the period under report.

Dispensaries

The number of Hospitals and Dispensaries open during 1918-19 and 1919-20 remained unchanged at 23. In July 1921, one Travelling Dispensary was opened and the results are gratifying.

During 1918-19, 1,48,466 out-door patients and 1,580 in-door patients were treated and 946 major and 5,783 minor operations were performed as against 1,74,792 out-door and 1,571 in-door patients treated during 1917-18 in which 701 major and 5,277 minor operations were performed. The decrease in out-door attendance is partly attributable to outbreak of influenza and partly to non-prevalence of eye diseases in 1917-18.

At the Hewson Hospital 232 eye operations were performed, out of which 105 were for cataract, 99 cases of cataract were cured, 2 discharged and 4 remained under treatment. 44 operations were done for stone, of which 38 were cured, one discharged, 4 died and 1 remained under treatment. 16 operations were done for amputations for mycetoma. 400 medicolegal cases were reported on.

During 1919-20, 1,48,514 out-door and 17,63 in-door patients were treated, and 1,014 major and 5,686 minor operations were performed, 80 eye operations were performed, 105 being for cataract, of which 96 were cured, 2 discharged otherwise, and 7 remained under treatment, 51 operations were done for stone of which 49 were cured, one discharged otherwise and 7 remained under treatment. 10 operations were done for amputations for mycetoma and 377 medicolegal cases were reported on.

During 1920-21, 1,52,729 out-door and 1,996 in-door patients were treated and 1,382 major and 6,308 minor operations were performed. At the Hewson Hospital 407 eye operations were performed, 147 being for cataract, of which 141 were cured, 4 relieved and 2 remained under treatment, 32 operations were done for stone in the bladder of which 51 were cured and 1 proved fatal. 9 amputations were performed for mycetoma, and 359 medicolegal cases were reported on.

For full particulars please see appendix XXIV.

Miss L. Gainsford, M.B. was appointed to the Jaswant Hospital for Women in May 1921. Since her taking up duties the attendance is very satisfactorily increasing, 19 major and 142 minor operations were performed. Two Indian nurses have been engaged and it is contemplated to fit the operating theatre and labour room with electric light.

Prevailing diseases.—The usual malaria made its appearance in September 1919 but the outbreak was short lived and not severe. The Darbar sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 for purchase of quinine and free distributions were made throughout the State through the agency of local officials. The year 1919-20 enjoyed immunity from this disease but it re-appeared though in a mild form in September 1921 and quinine was again distributed through the Hakumats.

Malaria.

The disease lingered on from 1917-18 and was in epidemic form till the second week of November 1918. In October a campaign was started, the City was divided into various wards, 23 vaccinators and a number of volunteers were put on special duty to distribute medicine free at the sufferers' houses. Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons were placed on special duty to visit the more severe cases in the districts. Two tongas and two motor cars were provided by the State to save time for medical relief staff, a hospital was established in the central market place and free food and clothing were issued to the destitute.

Influenza.

In 1919-20 influenza in a mild form again made its appearance from about the beginning of March 1920 and lasted till the second week of April. During the interval 354 cases were reported to have occurred but no deaths were recorded from the disease. A special hospital was started from 15th March in the Girdikote market in Jodhpur City and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was detailed for duty to treat the patients at their homes. As a result of these precautions the disease, which was of a mild type, did not spread. The towns of Jalore and Pali and the

Railway settlement at Merta Road were also visited by the disease, but the seizures and casualties were only a few.

Leprosy. The number of cases of Leprosy treated at the Hospitals and Dispensaries was 13 in 1918-19, 36 in 1919-20 and 11 in 1920-21.

The lepers segregated at the Nimba Nimri Leper Asylum near Jodhpur were attended to as usual by a Compounder working under the supervision of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon who visited the Asylum periodically.

The number of inmates housed at the Asylum and the cost of their maintenance during the triennium were, 63 inmates and Rs. 3,544-3-0 in 1918-19, 48 inmates and Rs. 4,346-6-0 in 1919-20 and 57 inmates and Rs. 3,722-11-1 in 1920-21.

Scurvy. The number of cases of scurvy which applied for medical relief during the triennium was 103 in 1918-19, 31 in 1919-20, and 79 in 1920-21.

Small-pox. 21 cases of small-pox were treated in 1918-19 and eight deaths occurred from small-pox in the Jodhpur City. During 1919-20, the number of cases of small-pox treated were 30 and of deaths in Jodhpur City 13. 31 deaths from small-pox occurred in Jodhpur in 1920-21 of which only 3 came under treatment. The Assistant Surgeon Hewson Hospital supervised the disinfection of the houses in which cases of small-pox had occurred.

Cholera broke out in Jodhpur City on 8th September 1919 and up to 9th October there were about 48 indigenous fatal cases. 12 cases and 8 deaths from cholera were reported in some villages of the Merta Pargana. The casualties were among arrivals from the Pushkar fair and one fatal case was reported from Barmer. Prompt measures in the shape of disinfection of wells and prohibition of sale of unwholesome fruit were adopted in Jodhpur with good results. One imported fatal case was reported from Balotra in June 1921.

Two of the villages in the Didwana Pargana had some cases of seizures and a few deaths from cholera in June and July 1921, but the source of infection could not be traced.

Owing to the epidemic of cholera in other States of Rajputana, a medical subordinate was directed to examine all arrivals at Jodhpur with a view to intercepting and segregating passengers suffering from that disease.

Plague. The State enjoyed immunity from plague during 1918-19 but an outbreak occurred in Bali town at the end of July 1920 which lasted till the third week of September. It was ascertained that rats had been dying there since three weeks previously. A number of villages in this Pargana became plague infected and all necessary and practicable measures including inoculation and evacuation of villages were taken to check the

spread of the disease. It is satisfactory to note that out of 835 persons inoculated in the Bali town only seven attacks and two deaths occurred whereas in a total non-inoculated population of 2,119, there were 124 attacks and 100 deaths. All arrivals by rail from the Bali and Desuri Parganas were inspected at Jodhpur and placed under surveillance for ten days and a fine of Rs. 50 was ordered to be levied on those who evaded surveillance or gave a false address.

Altogether 1,026 persons in the Bali Pargana and 28 persons in the Desuri Pargana were inoculated. The disease lasted till the end of April 1921 and 375 cases and 351 deaths including one imported case occurred from indigenous plague, the last case of which was noticed on 1st May 1921.

On the 1st October 1918 there were 8 lunatics under treatment in the local Lunatic Asylum and 16 cases were admitted during 1918-19. 6 cases were cured, 6 were discharged and 12 remained under treatment. In 1919-20, 9 new cases were admitted making a total of 21 of which 9 were cured, 2 discharged and 10 remained under treatment. In 1920-21, 7 more cases were admitted bringing the number to 17 of which 5 were cured, 1 discharged leaving 11 under treatment at the end of September 1921.

Lunatics.

The total expenditure on Marwar Medical Department including Vaccination was Rs. 1,22,379-14-9 during 1918-19. Rs. 1,15,806-8-8 in 1919-20 and Rs. 1,44,933-15-4 in 1920-21.

Expenditure.

The number of cases sent at the cost of the Darbar for anti-rabic treatment at the Kasauli Pasteur Institute was 2 in 1918-19, 10 during 1919-20, and 8 during 1920-21. No case of rabies was reported among those who had returned from Kasauli.

Anti-Rabic treatment.

Mr. Ravi Shanker Chhaya, whose services were borrowed from the Kathiawar Agency to introduce the new system of vaccination from sterilised lymph could not join last year (1917-18) as he could not be spared owing to prevalence of influenza, cholera and famine in Kathiawar.

Vaccination.

During the year 1918-19 the vaccination staff consisted of one Assistant Superintendent, two Inspectors and twenty-three Vaccinators. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hewson, Hospital continued to inspect the vaccination work in the Jodhpur City.

Mr. Ravi Shanker Chhaya, joined in 1919 and started the work of re-organizing from the 1st October 1919 and continued as Assistant Superintendent of vaccination until the 31st May 1920 after which the new system having been put in working order he reverted to his permanent post in the Kathiawar Agency.

First grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abdur Razak succeeded him as Assistant Superintendent, Vaccination, from 18th August 1920.

During 1919-20 the vaccination staff was one Assistant Superintendent, one Inspector, thirty-six Vaccinators, two Supernumerary Vaccinators, thirty-seven mounted Chaprasies and two peons, the vaccination work in Jodhpur City continuing under the supervision of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hewson Hospital. During 1920-21 one Inspector and one mounted Chaprasi were added to the Staff.

The work done during the triennium by the above staff is summarised below :—

Particulars.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Primary Vaccinations performed	20,431	30,073	36,124
Percentage of success	88.92	93.78	83.13
Number of re-vaccinations done ... ..	...	128	120
Average number of vaccinations performed by each Vaccinator	888	1,397	1,339
Average cost per each successful vaccination ...	32 pies.	69 pds.	72 pies.

The Residency Surgeon inspected 858 children in 16 villages and towns and found 98.93 successfully vaccinated in 1919-20 and 2,894 children in 181 villages and found 96.13 successfully vaccinated in 1920-21.

The Assistant Superintendent inspected 191 children and found 97.49% successfully vaccinated in 1918-19, 7,284 children in 373 villages and towns, and found 94.66% successfully vaccinated in 1919-20 and 6,026 children in 274 villages and towns and found 96.13% successfully vaccinated in 1920-21.

Vital Statistics.

The sub-joined table contains a summary of the births and deaths registered in the Jodhpur City during the triennium :—

Particulars.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Births	2,113	1,739	2,180
Deaths	4,916	2,078	1,846
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	32.34	20.25	41.81
Death rate per 1,000 of population	74.64	31.37	35.40

Chapter VII.

Public Instruction.—The number of Educational Institutions maintained by the Darbar fell from 73 to 70 in 1918-19 owing to the closing of 3 unsuccessful Vernacular Primary Schools. During the next year 4 new Hindi Schools were opened in the Parganas and 1 Upper Primary School (at Pali) was raised to the Middle Standard, whereas during 1920-21, 6 new Vernacular Primary Schools were opened and 1 Vernacular Primary School (at Parbatsar) was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular Primary School; so that at the end of September 1921 the number of institutions maintained by the State stood at 80, comprising 1 College, 1 High School, 4 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools for boys, 14 Anglo-Vernacular Upper Primary Schools, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Lower Primary Schools for boys, 1 Vernacular Middle School for boys, 1 Vernacular Middle School for girls, 54 Vernacular Primary Schools, 1 Sanskrit Patshala, and 1 Business Class. The number of State-aided institutions during the triennium remained stationary at 19.

The total number of pupils on the rolls of these institutions at the end of 1918-19 was 3,083 with a daily average attendance of 1,061·84. The figures for the succeeding year were 3,755 and 2,587·57 respectively, while those for 1920-21 were 4,502 and 3,025·22 respectively.

Strength.

The castes of the pupils attending the State Institutions were :—

Particulars.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Brahmins	667	708	765
Rajputs	126	169	235
Kayasths	162	171	161
Charans	27	40	67
Mahajans	1,177	1,522	1,563
Mohammedans	333	354	421
Other Castes	591	791	1,300
Total	3,083	3,755	4,502

Examination
Results.

The sub-joined table contains an analysis of the results of the University and Middle School Examinations during the triennium :—

Institution.	Examination.	1918-19.			1919-20.			1920-21.		
		Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage.	Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage.	Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage.
Jaswant College.	B. A. Examination.	9	5	55.5%	9	6	67%	8	6	75%
	Do. Ex-Students.	3	1	33.3%	2	2	100%	...	...	...
	Intermediate Examination ...	16	8	50%	18	6	33.3%	12	4	33.3%
	Do. Ex-Students.	5	2	40%	2	1	50%	1	...	...
Darbar High School.	Matriculation Examination ...	31	10	32.2%	44	17	38.7%	34	18	53%
	Middle Examination	36	22	61.1%	26	21	80%	34	17	50%
D. E. M. School, Sambhar.	Middle Examination	2	1	50%	3	2	66%	5	...	...
D. E. M. School, Nagaur.	Middle Examination	2	2	100%	...	...	...	1	1	100%
D. E. M. School, Sojat.	Middle Examination	3	1	33.3%	3	1	33.3%	5	4	80%
Hewson Girls School	Vernacular Lower Middle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	50%
Sri Sumair Pustikar School.	Middle Examination	50	9	18%	30	12	40%	47	10	21.7%
Sardar School.	Middle Examination	18	14	77.7%	21	18	85%	21	10	47.6%
Sir Pratap School	Matric Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	37.5%
Do.	R. M. S. Exm. ...	5	4	80%	16	7	43.7%	20	9	45%
Sri Umed School.	R. M. S. Exm. ...	10	4	40%	10	8	80%	4	3	75%
Sri Sumnair.	R. M. S. Exm. ...	8	5	62.5%	14	5	36%	16	1	6.2%

Expenditure.

The expenditure incurred by the Darbar on Public Instruction during the triennium was as under:—

Particular.	1918-19.			1919-20.			1920-21.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tutorial Staff, Direction and Inspection ...	86,605	8	3	95,928	8	5	1,25,623	11	3
Grants-in-aid ...	11,689	0	0	31,566	2	6	45,882	1	0
Jodhpur Boarding House, Mayo College, Ajmer ...	21,553	0	0	3,764	5	4	3,290	6	11
Miscellaneous ...	1,999	14	6	5,938	5	9	4,495	10	0
Total ...	1,21,847	6	9	1,37,197	6	0	1,79,291	13	2

The number of students attending the Jaswant College and the expenditure incurred in running this institution during the triennium were :—

	Students.	Expenditure.	Cost per student per annum.
		Rs.	Rs.
1918-19	49	20,472	418
1919-20	48	19,914	463
1920-21	48	22,760	474

The total number of boys on the rolls of this institution and the average daily attendance during the triennium were :—

	Boys.	Average daily attendance.
1918-19	328	297.5
1919-20	265	197.9
1920-21	252	220.3

The School continued to do useful work and in the year 1920-21 sent up two girls for the Vernacular Lower Middle Examination of whom one was successful.

The number of girls on its rolls and the average daily attendance and the cost of its maintenance were :—

	No. of Girls.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.
			Rs.
1918-19	127	112.5	4,869
1919-20	139	113.41	5,848
1920-21	207	193.41	8,423

The number of public reading at this institution fell during 1918-19 from 30 to 25 with an average daily attendance of 14.2 and annual expenditure of Rs. 837. The number of students in the next year however rose to 32 with an average daily attendance of 15 and cost of maintenance Rs. 715 while during 1920-21 the number of pupils remained unchanged at 32 with a daily average attendance of 19.2 and maintenance charges Rs. 1,017.

This institution continued to do good work during the triennium and trained a number of boys in shorthand and typewriting, who found employment in the various State Offices with advantage to themselves and to the State.

The number of students receiving instruction at this institution was 50 with an average daily attendance of 11 in 1918-19, the corresponding figures during the next two years being 30 and 24, and 34 and 27 respectively.

The number of these Schools in 1918-19 was 3 with a strength of 289 and average daily attendance of 198.07, while their number

Durbar High School.

Hewson Girls School.

Sanskrit Patshala.

Business Class.

Anglo-Middle Schools.

was 4 each during 1919-20 and 1920-21 with a strength of 424 and average daily attendance of 247.5 in 1919-20 and of 425 and 327.1 in 1920-21.

Noticeable improvement was effected in these Schools in the quality of work by the appointment of graduate Head Masters.

Anglo-Vernacular.
Upper Primary
Schools.

Of the 14 Schools of this denomination the one at Pali was raised in 1919-20 to the Middle standard and one new School of this class was opened at Parbatsar in 1920-21 so that at the end of the triennium their number again rose to 14.

Anglo-Vernacular.
Lower Primary
Schools.

The number of these institutions continued to be 2 throughout the triennium.

Vernacular
Middle School.

The number of pupils on the rolls of this school was 114 with an average daily attendance of 70 in 1918-19. During 1919-20 the numbers were 75 and 57.81, and in 1920-21 85 and 49 respectively.

Vernacular
Primary Schools.

The number of schools of this kind was 45, 49, and 54 in each of the three years covered by this report with a strength of 1,413 in 1918-19, 2,052 in 1919-20, and 2,474 in 1920-21.

Fuller details will be found in Appendix XXV.

Rajput School.—The Principal, Mr. R. B. Van Wart, M.A. proceeded on a year's leave on February 5th 1920 making over charge to Mr. R. H. M. Harvey, Vice-Principal. He returned from leave on February 4th 1921 and has continued as Principal since that date.

Mr. R. H. M. Harvey was appointed Vice-Principal from December 8th, 1919 and resigned the post on March 23rd, 1921; Major Ferguson was appointed to the vacant post temporarily from July 23rd, 1921 until March 28th, 1922, pending the appointment of a suitable man from England, but at present men from the Universities there are very reluctant to take up service in India.

Pupils.

The number of boys on the roll of the schools and the average daily attendance during the triennium was:—

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Elgin boys	374	328	320
Nobles	24	30	31
Day Scholars	3	2	4
Average daily attendance ...	283.9	443.3	321.9
<i>Admissions—</i>			
Elgin	126	49	67
Nobles	12	9	5
<i>Withdrawals—</i>			
Elgin	76	95	74
Nobles	3	4	3
<i>Court of Wards boys—</i>			
Elgin (Non-paying)	26	20	19
Nobles (Paying)	19	17	3

The admissions in 1918-19 were very numerous as a large number of relations of men on active service were admitted; subsequently, for purposes of economy, it seemed advisable to reduce the numbers by superannuating idle boys and by striking off boys absent unduly long; hence the number of withdrawals, particularly during 1919-20.

The decrease in non-paying Court of Wards boys in 1920-21 was probably due to a belief that fees were going to be charged for them.

The low attendance in 1918-19 is due to the influenza epidemic, which took a heavy toll of boys and staff. The paucity of candidates for the Matriculation and Middle Examinations during the period under notice is accounted for by the war, which drew about 40 boys into Military service; this, together with appointments to Sub-Inspectorships of Police and other State posts, took all our best material and emptied the upper classes so completely that not until the year 1922 was there any prospect of even the Middle class assuming normal dimensions. Examinations.

In 1918-19 and in 1920-21 no boys appeared for the Matriculation Examination of Allahabad University.

In 1919-20 one boy appeared and was unsuccessful, which was hardly to be wondered at, as he had been withdrawn from school for two years and sent back in 1919 by His Highness the Maharaja Regent, so that his preparation was very incomplete.

The number of boys appearing for the Rajputana Middle examination was two in 1918-19 with no passes; seven in 1919-20 with two passes; eight in 1920-21 with five passes.

The boys of 1918-19—1919-20 had lost very nearly half a year out of a two-year course owing to illness during, and as a result of, the influenza epidemic; the year 1920-21 was a normal one.

The Budget grant and the actual expenditure for the schools were as follows:— Finance.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sanctioned Budget ...	80,613 14 0	95,597 6 0	86,336 0 0
Actual Expenditure ...	75,764 8 0	72,308 13 0	84,844 14 9

The increase is due to the addition of the Vice-Principal's pay, the percentage increment to the staff, and to the high cost of food and clothing material.

The general health of the boys has been good for the most part, but the triennium was ushered in by influenza which caused eight deaths and one left its mark for the months, in the way of weakness and ill health, on quite two-thirds of the boys and staff. Health.

Subsequently an outbreak of mumps was responsible for the abandonment of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit in 1920, when

Lord Chelmsford had kindly consented to give away the prizes. Early in 1921 a few cases of small-pox occurred but the prompt vaccination of everybody in the school compound prevented it from reaching epidemic form. Healthy exercise, regular living and the attention paid to the boys' health by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the School Hospital are mainly responsible for the general well-being.

Games, Drill, etc.

There are eight and sometimes nine divisions for the daily games, in which cricket, football and hockey are played. A number of cricket and football matches have been played, the majority of which were won by the School.

In 1919 the Peace Challenge cup for athletic sports open to the Schools of Jodhpur was won by the Rajput Schools, after a close fight with the Darbar High School, and is still held by them. The Inter-House Challenge Shield, presented by His Highness the late Maharaja Sumair Singh and awarded for the highest marks obtained in cricket, football, tug-of-war and sports, was won by Pratap, A House, in 1918-19 and by Hardings A in the two subsequent years.

The nobles have daily riding instructions and the Elgin boys take part in morning drill, in which they are divided into two half-companies, each of two sections : there are—

2	half Company Commanders.
4	Section "
8	Squad "
8	Naiks.

Gymnastics and swimming are also part of the training. The Lord Hardinge Medal presented by Maharaj Fateh Singh and awarded to the 1st boy in the School was not awarded in 1918-19. It was gained in 1919-20 and 1920-21 by Ganpat Singh Patawat. The Lady Hardinge Medal, presented by R. B. Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokaran for the best all-round boy, was won by :—

1918-19	...	...	Dhonkal Singh Jodha.
1919-20	...	...	} Kalyan Singh Jodha.
1920-21	...	...

Library.

The Library, which was freely used by the staff and boys, contained 589 books at the beginning of the triennium; 50 books were added during this period.

Visitors.

Among the names of distinguished visitors to be found in the Visitors' Book during this period figure those of :

His Highness Maharaja Sri Umaid Singhji Sahab Bahadur,
His Highness the Maharaja Regent Sir Pratap Singhji Sahab Bahadur,

The late Col. J. Manners Smith, v.c., Agent Governor-General for Rajputana.

A. T. Home, Esq., C.I.E., Acting Agent Governor-General.

R. E. Holland, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Agent Governor-General.

L. W. Reynolds, Esq., C.I.E., M.C., Resident of Jodhpur.

Lt.-Col. R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E.

Lt.-Col. H. B. St. John, C.B.E., C.I.E.

Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

The year 1918-19 was a lean year, owing to which it was not possible to cut and store grass in any appreciable quantity and which also accounts for more sales of old grass during that year. The next year was however more fortunate in grass crop, and extensive cutting and storing were made. Owing to partial scarcity in 1920-21 the growth of grass was meagre and storage could not be made to the same extent as was done in the preceding year and there was a proportionate rise in the quantity sold.

Ensilage.—During the three years no new grass was ensilaged, for want of a good crop. The grass formerly ensilaged was taken out and offered to the cattle, who took it rather reluctantly.

Fuel and Fodder Reserve.—In the famine of 1918-19 partial sowing with indigenous hardy seeds were made. The villagers found the tree leaf fodder very useful and grazed their cattle on concession rates during dry months in the few forest Fuel and Fodder Reserves in Pali, Sojat, Jodhpur, Pachpadra and Siwana.

In the scanty rains of 1919 the grass crop had a good start in reserves where the cattle found a means of better subsistence. In the unreserved areas more seeds were sown in July and August. In the year 1919-20 both the sowings and planting operations of grass and fodder tree species were made and the result was good. *Prosopis Julis* and *Flora*, *Babul*, *Khejra*, and *Anwal* doing specially well at Balotra, Jodhpur, Sumerpur, Marwar Junction, etc.

In the year 1920-21, the usual regeneration, soil fertilisation and reclamation operations were carried out to a certain extent. Sand binding species were further extended at Balotra and Jodhpur.

Local Welterkrit Hitkarni Sabha.—There has been no change during the triennium in the Members of the Sabha, which remained six, three being Jagirdars and three Mutsaddies.

During this period marriages performed among the Rajputs and Charans were 316 in 1918-19 (298 among Rajputs and 18 among Charans); 470 in 1919-20 (435 among Rajputs and 35 among Charans) and 356 in 1920-21 (327 among Rajputs and 29 among Charans).

The number of marriages reported against rules during the three years was 11 in 1918-19, 14 in 1919-20 and 2 in 1920-21.

One meeting of the General Committee of the Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha was held at Ajmer in 1918-19. No meetings were held in the two succeeding years.

The following is a summary of cases of breach of rules of the Sabha instituted and disposed of during the triennium :—

	Balance on 1st October 1918.	INSTITUTIONS DURING				DISPOSALS DURING				Balance on hand on 30th September 1921.
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Total.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Total.	
1. Against age limit ...	6	3	2	12	20	5	7	7	19	10
2. Against scale of expenses..	1	...	1	...	2	1	.	1	2	...
3. Against Tyag rules ...	2	3	1	2	8	1	2	1	7	1
4. Against Tika rules ...	.	2	1	...	.	.	.	2	2	1
5. Second marriage during the lifetime of the first wife	8	1	12	10	31	1	18	9	31	1
6. Taking more men in the Barat than the prescribed number.	...	1	1	3	5	1	1	.	2	1
7. Giving up betrothal and marrying another.	6	3	3	2	14	7	3	1	11	3
8. Performing Mosar against orders.	16	11	11	9	50	18	23	9	50	5
9. Miscellaneous ...	11	7	7	10	35	11	10	9	30	5
Total ...	50	37	48	18	183	51	61	41	156	27

The balance of fines remaining outstanding on 1st October 1918 was Rs. 10,529-14-0. The fines inflicted during the triennium were Rs. 2,859 in 1918-19, Rs. 4,867 in 1919-20 and Rs. 5,010 in 1920-21, and Rs. 1,143-4-0 remitted, leaving a realizable balance of Rs. 21,436-10-0; of this sum Rs. 781-2-3 were realised and paid into the State Treasury in 1918-19, Rs. 2,284-11-6 in 1919-20 and Rs. 4,229-7-9 in 1920-21, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,141-4-6 outstanding on 30th September 1921.

The following sums were disbursed during the triennium on account of the pay of the Establishment :—

Rs.	a.	p.
1,341	14	3 in 1918-19
1,547	5	0 in 1919-20 and
1,717	11	9 in 1920-21.

Sri Jarechiji Anath Ashram.—The number of inmates at the beginning of 1918 was 40 and that at the end of September 1921 was 50. The cost of running the institution during the triennium was Rs. 3,849-12-4 in 1918-19, Rs. 5,392-5-8 in 1919-20 and Rs. 5,495-11-11 in 1920-21. Proper attention was paid to the feeding and clothing of the inmates, whose health was good throughout. The question of giving some training to the inmates is receiving attention.

Edward Pension.—The number of recipients of pension under this head fell during 1918-19 from 321 to 316, and rose in the next year to 337, falling again in 1920-21 to 333; the disbursements being Rs. 11,634-11-7 in 1918-19, Rs. 13,771-3-0 in 1919-20 and Rs. 14,414-6-0 in 1920-21. The relief afforded in the form of this pension has saved a lot of suffering to the infirm, aged and physically disabled subjects of the Darbar, who would, but for this charity of the Darbar, have been turned into the streets and exposed to the ignominy of begging for alms, which the social position of a majority of the recipients does not warrant.

Devasthan.—During the year 1918-19 money grants aggregating Rs. 20,073-13-9 were made to 317 temples and other places of worship. This number remained unchanged during the next two years, but the disbursements were Rs. 21,672-9-8 in 1919-20 and Rs. 21,570-6-5 in 1920-21.

Dharampura. The number of recipients of relief under this head was 373 costing Rs. 18,031-13-11 in 1918-19, 539 costing Rs. 17,099-7-3 in 1919-20, and 511 costing Rs. 20,725-8-3 in 1920-21. The increase in 1920-21 is due to an increase in the number of dogs in the Kennels and to inclusion of certain items of charity under this head.

Appendices.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the names of high Officers in the Jodhpur Residency and in the Marwar State during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Appointments.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
		From.	To.	
Lieut-Colonel C. J. Windham, I.A., C.I.E., ...	Resident, W. R. States ...	1st October 1918	6th November 1918	
Lieut-Colonel A. D. Macpherson, I.A., ...	Do.	7th November 1918	25th November 1918	
Mr. L. W. Reynolds, I.C.S., C.I.E., M.C., ...	Do.	26th November 1918	13th April 1921	
Lieut-Colonel H. B. St. John, I.A., C.I.E., C.B.E., ...	Residency Surgeon W. R. States	14th April 1921	30th September 1921	
Lieut-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, I.M.S., (Retired) ...	In Visiting Medical charge W. R.	1st October 1918	7th August 1919	
Lieut-Colonel P. B. Haig, I.M.S., C.B., ...	States ...	8th August 1919	14th December 1919	
Lieut-Colonel J. W. Grant, I.M.S., ...	Residency Surgeon W. R. States	13th December 1919	30th September 1921	
Diwan Bahadur T. Chhajju Ramji, C.I.E., ...	Mu-ahib Ala, Marwar State ...	1st October 1918	4th December 1918	
Maharaj Sri Zalim Singhji, ...	Senior Member and Vice-President	5th December 1918	30th September 1920	
Lieut-Colonel R. E. A. Hamilton, I.A., C.I.E., ...	Regency Council	15th March 1919	17th November 1920	
Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prasadji, ...	Finance Member, Regency Council	5th December 1918	12th November 1920	
Do.	Revenue Member	13th November 1920	30th September 1921	
Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singhji	Political and Judicial Member	5th December 1918	30th September 1921	Held additional charge of the office of Senior Member and vice-President from 1-10-20 to 12-11-20.
Maharaj Sri Fatah Singhji	Regency Council	13th November 1920	30th September 1921	
Mr. D. L. Drake Brockman I.C.S., ...	Public Work Member R. Council	5th December 1918	30th September 1921	
Major R. A. Lyall, I.A., D.S.O., ...	Home Member R. Council	13th November 1920	30th September 1921	
Rao Bahadur Laxmi Das, Raoji Sayat, Bar-at-Law ...	Revenue Member R. Council	26th March 1921	30th September 1921	
Sardar Saheb Shamsher Singhji	Finance Member R. Council	1st October 1918	30th September 1921	
Mr. M. R. Kothawala, M.B.E., ...	Chief Judge, Marwar State	1st October 1918	30th September 1921	
	Inspector-General of Police	13th May 1920	12th May 1920	
	Do.		30th September 1921	Held additional charge of the office of Finance Member from 17-11-20 to 23-3-21.

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement showing the Enactments in force in Marwar in 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Name of Enactments.	Whether adapted from British India Acts.	Introduced during the year.	REMARKS.
1. Marwar Excise Act (Modifying Excise Act of 1887).			
2. Stamp Act, 1880 amended in 1880 (the Court Fees Act included in it was repealed in 1913)			
3. Settlement of Criminal Tribes Rules, 1889			
4. Criminal Tribes Act (Modifying the old Act III of 1911)			
5. Jagirdars Judicial Powers Act of 1916 (Modifying the old Act of 1891)			
6. Adoption Rules for Rajputs 1893-96			
7. Registration Act, 1889 amended 1902 and 1907			
8. Game Rules, 1905 replaced by "The Marwar Shooting and Fishing Rules 1921"			
9. Gambling Act, 1905 replaced by "The Marwar Public Gambling Act No. 2 of 1918-19" which came into force from 15th April 1920			
10. Registration of Inventories Act, 1906 replaced by "The Marwar Patents and Designs Act 1921"			
11. Trucking Rules, 1900			
12. Leave Rules, 1916			
13. Travelling allowance Rules, 1909, amended			
14. Marwar Agricultural Bank Act, 1906			
15. Leave Rules, for Sardar Risala			
16. Merchants and suits valuation Rules, 1907			
17. The Marwar Explosive Act, 1909			
18. The Marwar Sedition Act, 1909			
19. The Jodhpur Hackney Carriage Regulations 1911			
20. The Marwar Penal Code, 1913			
21. The Marwar Criminal Procedure Code, 1913			
22. The Marwar Civil Procedure Code, 1913			
23. The Marwar Court Fees Act, 1915			
24. The Marwar Factories Act, 1913			
25. Rules for the Guidance of Mill Owners in Marwar, 1920			
26. Rules for the grant of licences for the manufacture and sale of Aerated waters in Factories in Jodhpur 1920			
27. Rules for the grant of Licences for the manufacture and sale of Aerated waters in Factories in the Mofussil towns of Marwar, 1921			
28. The Marwar Legal Practitioners Act, 1913			
29. The Marwar Process Fees Act, 1913			
30. The Marwar Mines Act, 1914			
31. The Marwar Beggar Act, 1914			
32. The Marwar Police Act, 1916			
33. The Marwar Insolvency Rules, 1915			
34. The Marwar Cattle Trespass Act, 1915			
35. The Marwar Bhoglwara Rules 1915, amended			
36. Rules Regulating Camel and Cart Traffic in City Streets.			
37. Rules of Lunatic Asylum			
38. Replacement of the old Good Conduct Mark System of the Central Jail by Rules laid down in the U. P. Jail Manual of 1915			
39. Rules for the Guidance of the Police			
40. Sardar Risala Pension Rule III, amended			
41. The Marwar Echeat of Property Ordinance 1911 passed in 1921			
42. Rules for the management of Villages or the Thikanas brought under direct management 1921			
43. Marwar Patta Ordinance 1921			
44. Rules for the appointment of Hawaldars 1921			
45. Rules for Licensing and Controlling places of public amusement			

APPENDIX No. III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Sardar Risala, for the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Year.	Senior Officers.	Other Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	ANIMALS.			Cost of upkeep.
					Horses.	Camels.	Transport Animals.	
1918-19	10	47	1,745	1,842	1,060	8	390	8,37,983
1919-20	10	38	1,241	1,289	988	14	320	7,67,610
1920-21	8	29	933	970	842	1	313	8,67,589

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

YEAR.	Inspector General of Police.	Dy. Inspector General of Police.	No. of Superintendents.	No. of Assistant Superintendents.	No. of Deputy Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	No. of Head Constables.				Total.	Total cost.	Area of the State.	Population of the State.	No. of Police Stations.	No. of Out-posts.	Proportion of Police to area.	Total No. of cognizable crimes investigated.	Average number of cognizable crimes investigated by each number of the Police Force.
								Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.									
1918-19	1	1	8	..	..	18	102	298	69	895	625	2,017	3,82,947	35,016 Sq. miles.	20,57,553	82	72	23.03	2,480	24.2
1919-20	1	1	7	..	..	18	103	208	69	895	625	2,017	1,72,226	35,016 Sq. miles.	20,57,553	84	72	23.03	2,244	21.8
1920-21	1	1	8	..	..	19	103	209	68	895	625	2,019	5,71,979	35,016 Sq. miles.	18,41,642	84	72	23.03	2,312	22.4

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Marneer Police Force during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF POLICE.		PUNISHMENT.										REWARD.		No. who have left the force during the year.				REMARKS.		
Sanctioned.	Actual.		Men.	Officers.	Men.	Dismissed		Punishment Departmentally other than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by Magistrate and Chief Court.						Rewarded during the year.	EDUCATION.		By resignation.	By discharge of others than under preceding columns.	By desertion.		By death.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act	Under Section 330, 333, 348 I.P.C.	Under Chap. 91 P.C.	Other Offences	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers		Men.	Officers.						Men.	No. of Police who can read and write.
130	1,887	128	1,874	500	725	6	40	9	40	..	..	..	..	..	5	Officers 11 Men 22	Officers 70 Men 30	110	700	Officers 4 Men 65	..	..	82	20
180	1,887	128	1,874	600	725	5	40	9	30	..	..	..	..	..	6	Officers 15 Men 25	Officers 50 Men 40	119	700	Officers 6 Men 60	..	..	60	15
182	1,887	129	1,871	630	725	3	36	11	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	Officers 10 Men 28	Officers 8 Men 32	130	710	Men 60	..	..	25	16

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement of Property Stolen & Recovered in 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

	Offences.	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
		Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1. Theft	(a) In conjunction with lurking, house trespass or house-breaking	2,17,279	42,663	1,90,713	11,132	1,70,257	3,927
	(b) In conjunction with receiving stolen property ...	..	9,795	..	22,505	..	16,558
	(c) Other thefts ...	89,081	44,873	95,790	55,914	1,07,159	68,863
2. Robbery	(1) Dacoity ..	54,769	5,624	66,323	2,187	98,575	12,231
	(2) Other Robbery ..	28,422	9,086	27,836	5,097	29,295	6,606
3. Criminal Breach of trust	..	12,391	1,073	9,609	5,061	10,766	8,902
4. Murder	..	575	75	1,733	1,624	6,497	6,497
5. Culpable Homicide (301)	..	292	272	..	..	..	..
6. Abduction with property	..	..	..	..	..	207	197
	Total	4,02,809	1,13,168	3,92,069	1,33,920	1,22,756	1,53,781

Appendix VII (*a*).

APPENDIX VII (a).

Statement of Crimes in Marwar during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Class	Number.	Section of the Marwar Penal Code.	Cases.						Persons.						Stolen property. Rs. a p.	Recovered property. Rs. a. p.	Remarks.	
			Pending from previous year.	Total of reported offences.	Cancelled as false, etc.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending.	Arrested.	Discharged by Police.	Transferred to Mithanpore or other States.	Died under enquiry.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.				Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	1	231, 235, 237, 239, 241, 248, 255, 258. ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	212 ...	...	7	...	1	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
	3	224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236 ...	10	19	3	7	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	4	143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 157, 158 ...	3	48	17	...	9	12	142	...	...	...	...	46	96	...	...
	5	170, 171 ...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	6	Total of Class I ...	14	78	21	9	13	12	158	...	...	...	11	51	96	...	...
2	7	302 ...	14	22	...	2	2	5	20	...	...	...	2	2	16	575 0 0	75 0 0	
	8	307 ...	2	8	...	2	1	3	8	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...
	9	304 ...	3	19	6	9	...	...	22	1	...	...	17	4	...	292 0 0	272 0 0	
	10	376 ...	4	13	6	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...
	11	377 ...	...	4	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	12	317, 318 ...	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	13	306, 309 ...	5	7	4	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...

14	325	...	...	...	...	22	87	15	11	32	20	123	...	...	...	13	51	59	.....	.....
15	328	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
16	324, 330	...	...	...	...	4	53	10	5	16	11	54	7	...	...	6	20	21	.....	.....
17	363, 364, 366, 367, 369, 370, 372, 373	...	...	...	...	6	37	31	15	14	9	72	...	...	...	24	27	21	.....	.....
18	353, 354	...	...	...	...	4	33	6	4	9	9	40	...	...	...	5	12	22	.....	.....
19	304 A. 398	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	7	8	...	...	2	2	...	.....	.....
20	Total of Class II	...	...	...	...	46	871	90	56	85	66	370	13	...	2	78	132	145	1,733	1,623
21	395	...	...	...	...	2	36	3	...	1	4	21	...	...	...	...	2	19	66,383	2,587
22	392, 393	...	...	...	...	12	94	23	13	5	3	32	2	...	...	18	6	6	27,336	5,097
23	430, 435	...	...	...	...	1	29	6	2	6	1	9	...	...	...	2	5	2	.....	.....
24	428, 429, 429 A. ...	...	...	...	...	2	57	22	4	13	3	34	1	...	...	6	24	.3	.....	.....
25	454, 457	...	...	...	...	20	776	82	165	37	37	380	6	...	1	218	60	95	430,718	41,132
26	Total of Class III	...	...	...	...	37	992	136	184	62	48	476	9	...	1	244	97	125	2,84,987	48,816

[illegible]

[illegible]

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Marwar State Courts during the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

112

	3	58	61	67	58	76	42	4	20	6	8	3	1	42	30	..	8	10	6	12	2	..	..	..	..	3	4
Receiving stolen property		
Causing abortion		
Slavery		
Injury to property		
Impersonification		
Assault		
Attempt to commit suicide...		
Offences relating to counter- feit coins		
Grievous hurt		
Trespass		
Extortion		
Smuggling of Customs duty...		
Breach of contract		
Unlawful obstruction and wrongful restraint		
Public nuisance		
Defamation		
Adultery		
Gambling		
Unlawful assembly		
Miscellaneous		
Total ..	388	3,143	1,998	2,733	5,007	1,702	111	709	84	192	2	328	276	1,702	2,519	11	14	161	200	147	325	96	94	53	15	5	2	415	761

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Marwar State during the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial.					Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	TOTAL.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred or transferred.	Died, escaped, or in same.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Past year.		Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1918-19.																		
Chief Court ...	29	31	10	12	...	3	...	...	66	55	...	10	21	8	...	13	
Faujdar Court ...	235	253	117	217	195	250	...	...	512	809	...	550	173	117	5	164	
Superintendent, Malani	68	92	11	174	...	10	...	...	129	155	...	49	82	...	2	62	
Superintendent, Sojat ..	56	86	1	128	6	17	...	...	81	155	...	17	86	4	3	15	
Superintendent, Didwana	72	128	30	151	15	5	...	1	126	215	...	41	85	39	...	10		
Superintendent, Phalodi	15	33	5	25	...	...	...	...	21	30	...	9	16	2	...	2	
Kotwali ...	202	357	85	118	136	552	...	...	521	891	...	513	92	27	...	229	
Pargana Courts ...	1,533	1,922	201	1,381	93	1,416	15	38	2,218	3,141	190	1,280	1,144	280	15	235		
Total	2,210	2,902	163	2,269	415	2,253	15	39	3,704	5,481	190	2,329	1,702	477	25	761		

APPENDIX No. IX.
Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Marwar State during the years 1918-19,
1919-20 and 1920-21

NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																					
TRIBUNALS.	Number of Applications.	APPLICATIONS REJECTED.				SENTENCES.						PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.		REFERRED.		FURTHER ENQUIRY & C. ORDERED.		PENDING.		REMARKS.	
		Persons.		Cases.	Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.
					Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
1918-1919.																					
Chief Court	...	207	23	11	241	103	28	19	51	28	.....	10	5	14	20	39	21			
Faujdar Court	...	130	7	5	91	64	36	24	48	32	...	3	3	...	...	6	2		
Total	...	337	30	16	332	167	64	43	99	60	.....	13	8	11	20	45	23			
1919-1920.																					
Chief Court	...	329	19	11	320	137	63	25	75	47	...	.....	...	95	47	154	62		
Faujdar Court	...	139	13	3	117	71	33	19	16	31	.....	.....	...	...	...	40	15		
Total	...	468	32	14	437	208	96	44	121	78	.....	.....	...	95	47	194	77		
1920-1921.																					
Chief Court	...	421	47	24	412	187	70	33	67	32	.....	11	5	131	55	211	85			
Faujdar Court	...	163	6	3	80	54	18	18	56	36	.....	...	...	8	6	82	46		
Total	...	584	53	27	492	241	118	51	123	68	.....	11	5	139	61	293	131			

Appendix No. X.

APPENDIX No. X.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Tribunals.	OPENING BALANCE.		FILED DURING THE YEAR, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR ON REMAND.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		CLOSING BALANCE.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.								SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.								Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	First year.	Present year.	First year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Experte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average Duration.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
																									Year.	Months.		Days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
1918-19.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

Divani Court No. 1	170	219	182	215	352	434	133	120	219	314	5,32,107	28	129	58	...	...	...	54	55	20	18	44	20	38	1,49,101	...	10	23
" " 2	36	47	54	84	60	131	43	49	47	82	1,39,035	6	44	34	...	...	...	...	39	5	4	13	9	23	60,262	...	8	11
Kotwali	311	242	307	476	618	718	376	355	242	362	60,231	72	382	22	242	140	...	...	...	...	08	50	2	236	51,208	...	7	25
Supdt., Malani	19	44	46	74	65	118	21	43	44	73	42,300	22	44	8	...	...	...	...	44	...	2	7	...	36	19,438	...	10	25
" " Sojat	9	11	43	37	52	48	41	38	11	10	19,169	12	25	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	31	10,583	...	3	18
" Sambhar	32	17	43	42	75	39	58	32	17	27	23,382	11	23	8	...	1	...	22	...	...	2	3	2	25	12,041	...	5	6
" Phalodi	...	4	10	1	10	5	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	6
Pargana Courts	1,104	1,774	970	5,816	2,374	7,590	690	4,042	1,774	2,948	7,94,087	168	5,292	306	3,430	1,849	3	3	...	1	843	1,467	306	2,024	4,33,075	...	3	4	
Total	2,144	2,478	1,721	6,874	3,865	9,352	1,387	3,386	2,478	3,050	23,43,225	332	6,009	533	3,683	1,903	1,903	113	179	41	947	1,600	307	2,482	10,85,761	...	...	...
1920-21.																													
Chief Court	7	9	7	7	14	10	5	1	9	15	2,48,518	1	6	6	1	22,693	1	2	4
Court of Sardars	113	131	122	99	235	230	104	117	131	113	4,50,013	24	44	31	...	...	...	2	38	4	15	17	25	56	1,49,631	1	...	5
Hasiyat Court
Divani Court No. 1	219	314	215	165	434	479	120	216	314	233	5,88,353	25	110	30	49	46	15	18	76	5	147	2,45,256	...	11	11	11
" " 2	47	82	84	61	131	143	49	70	82	73	1,70,103	5	40	16	2	36	2	5	24	23	18	91,046	...	2	10	10
Kotwali	242	362	176	493	718	856	350	343	362	312	85,932	73	395	25	221	174	81	46	...	417	45,531	...	8	7	7
Supdt., Malani	44	73	74	43	118	118	45	34	73	84	51,941	8	27	10	27	...	2	9	1	22	22,848	...	2	9	9
" Sojat	11	10	37	34	48	44	38	32	10	12	11,069	13	14	7	12	8	3	...	26	8,762	...	2	6	6
" Sambhar	17	27	42	38	59	65	32	38	27	27	26,921	6	21	11	21	2	6	...	30	14,491	...	8	8	8
" Phalodi	4	...	1	...	5	...	5
Pargana Courts	1,774	2,948	5,816	4,947	3,590	7,898	4,642	4,841	2,948	3,051	7,59,458	151	4,403	393	3,082	1,293	21	6	1	1,053	1,573	547	1,871	3,67,927	...	2	4	4	
Total	478	2,956	6,874	5,849	9,362	9,845	5,396	5,925	3,956	3,920	23,93,203	306	5,060	523	3,303	1,409	107	153	28	1,180	1,553	605	2,587	9,66,728	...	2	10	10	

APPENDIX No. XI.

Civil Work—Number and results of Appeals in Civil Suits during the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

TRIBUNALS.	HOW DISPOSED OF.										AVERAGE DURATION.													
	OPENING BALANCE.		FILED DURING.		TOTAL.		DISBURSED OF DURING.		CLOSING BALANCE.		VALUE OF APPEALS FILED DURING.		DECISIONS CONTINUED.		DECISIONS REVERSED.		CASES RE- VANDER FOR RETRIAL.		CASES COM- PROMISED & OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF					
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1918-19.																								
Chief Court	73	54	156	188	231	212	150	171	64	71	47,800	44,611	111	101	13	28	36	6	20	33	...	...	3	0 3 25
Court of Sessions	8	11	6	11	14	23	3	17	11	5	50	718	53	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	0 2 29
Civil Court No. 1	30	22	88	64	118	76	96	66	22	10	7,323	4,603	...	33	11	6	13	17	19	10	...	...	...	0 3 6
Civil Court No. 2	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 5
Supdt., Malani	48	62	100	20	148	72	96	64	52	31	9,018	3,659	71	35	8	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	0 11 16
Supdt., Sambhar	49	43	37	20	89	66	43	64	13	6	1,400	6,508	38	48	...	8	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	0 9 5
Supdt., Phalodi	4	1	21	4	25	5	21	6	1	...	789	345	8	1	23	9	11	4	8	...	...	...	...	0 3 28
Supdt., Sojat	13	10	88	27	101	37	31	37	10	...	11,104	4,916	44	22	...	0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
Total	231	193	197	331	728	624	335	395	193	126	80,674	65,400	326	218	59	55	71	29	70	57	9	9	...	...
1919-20.																								
Chief Court	64	71	148	275	242	316	171	234	71	112	11,611	25,836	101	115	28	40	6	20	33	51	3	8	...	0 3 25
Court of Sessions	11	5	11	11	22	11	17	12	5	2	718	7,076	7	6	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	0 3 2
Civil Court No. 1	22	10	64	109	76	119	66	101	10	18	1,803	7,076	33	48	6	27	...	17	10	...	...	...	...	0 10 10
Civil Court No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 17
Supdt., Malani	32	34	20	150	72	181	38	71	31	110	3,650	6,942	36	11	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 10
Supdt., Sambhar	43	5	23	92	69	97	61	75	5	22	6,508	7,313	18	61	8	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 23
Supdt., Phalodi	1	...	4	6	5	6	6	5	...	...	315	381	1	1	9	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 11
Supdt., Sojat	10	...	27	142	37	192	37	126	...	16	1,446	13,170	22	60	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	0 2 12
Total	103	129	331	784	534	910	398	629	156	281	15,410	2,89,350	248	324	63	112	29	65	57	112	9	16	...	...
1920-21.																								
Chief Court	71	112	275	388	340	500	231	305	112	193	2,50,836	1,45,755	116	167	40	20	20	47	51	56	8	16	...	0 3 20
Court of Sessions	5	2	9	16	14	18	12	10	2	8	732	2,078	6	7	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6
Civil Court No. 1	10	18	109	143	119	161	101	143	18	18	7,576	27,521	48	68	27	37	17	23	9	...	...	...	...	0 1 2
Civil Court No. 2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 10
Supdt., Malani	31	110	150	131	184	241	71	169	110	71	6,912	18,116	41	57	9	30	4	16	16	13	4	10	...	0 9 6
Supdt., Sambhar	5	23	92	118	97	140	73	109	22	31	7,313	12,689	51	69	10	15	2	8	9	17	3	3	...	0 4 14
Supdt., Phalodi	...	...	46	30	6	31	5	25	1	6	351	1,469	1	13	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 13
Supdt., Sojat	...	...	16	174	142	100	126	163	16	27	15,170	19,954	60	68	23	38	21	21	22	24	...	...	...	0 1 22
Total	126	281	784	1,065	910	1,285	629	696	281	310	2,89,650	2,22,658	321	480	112	154	65	119	412	143	16	30	...	...

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Tribunals.	OPENING BALANCE.		Value of opening balance for present year.	APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTRAR.			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.			CLOSING BALANCE.			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for pre- sent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for pre- sent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for pre- sent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Above 6 and below 12 months.	Above 12 and below 18 months.	Above 18 months.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1918-19.																				
Civil Court No. I	237	311	4,30,627	172	68	60,743	429	379	5,00,370	118	33	22,801	311	340	4,77,669	36	26	...	284	...
" " No. II	42	61	60,539	67	11	8,761	109	62	80,720	68	9	8,706	51	63	61,014	6	3	...	10	...
Court of Sardars	194	264	4,97,519	137	30	90,921	331	284	5,88,440	77	23	27,321	261	284	5,61,119	21	7	117	116	...
Kotwali	555	680	96,421	322	130	12,523	31	10	1,05,916	197	149	27,421	680	661	81,523	40	19	190	408	...
Superintendent, Malani	11	18	11,781	20	1	...	31	4	11,781	13	1	...	18	18	11,784	...	...	1	17	...
" " Sajat	...	...	2,046	6	4	...	6	3	893	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Phalodi	...	...	2,046	2	1	926	6	3	2,972	4	3	2,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Didwana	...	...	4,919	15	2	1,320	23	9	2,330	10	7	4,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hakumats	1,107	1,106	1,41,327	2,383	445	50,623	3,692	1,641	1,91,932	2,496	552	50,412	1,106	1,069	1,32,510	320	128	470	171	...
Total	2,178	2,519	12,45,002	3,329	692	2,35,714	5,501	3,211	14,81,307	2,893	780	1,54,475	2,519	2,431	13,20,841	432	183	812	1,004	...
1919-20.																				
Civil Court No. I	311	346	4,77,369	68	150	1,03,560	370	302	6,41,119	33	183	1,00,351	346	319	4,80,505	102	27	130	60	...
" " No. II	31	53	61,014	11	138	1,10,240	62	101	1,80,234	9	52	51,959	53	139	1,28,295	56	64	30	...	...
Court of Sardars	254	201	5,61,110	30	194	3,50,230	281	457	9,11,369	23	148	2,53,131	201	307	6,53,238	34	70	44	159	...
Kotwali	680	601	81,523	130	413	46,301	810	1,074	1,27,826	149	613	13,302	601	401	64,524	80	97	68	210	...
Superintendent, Malani	18	18	11,781	1	22	28,497	19	40	40,281	1	18	12,053	18	22	28,226	2	9	...	11	...
" " Sajat	...	...	...	4	16	9,351	4	16	9,354	3	12	4,673	1	15	4,679	3	1	...	...	...
" " Phalodi	...	...	...	1	19	39,798	3	10	39,798	3	4	5,581	...	...	34,247	14	1	...	...	...
" " Didwana	...	...	1,320	2	23	19,917	8	30	21,237	7	21	14,986	...	...	6,251	8	1	...	...	...
Hakumats	1,190	1,080	1,32,510	445	3,296	4,14,401	1,611	4,355	5,47,001	552	2,700	3,16,153	1,089	1,083	2,30,848	909	576	52	148	...
Total	2,519	2,431	13,20,841	692	4,281	11,91,398	3,211	6,712	25,18,239	780	3,751	8,87,806	2,431	2,901	10,30,873	1,213	830	324	588	...
1920-21.																				
Civil Court No. I	346	319	4,80,565	150	132	1,03,837	502	431	6,77,402	183	273	4,04,572	319	178	2,72,810	23	64	29	63	...
" " No. II	53	189	1,28,295	138	231	3,05,671	191	371	4,83,906	62	197	21,453	139	177	2,71,433	23	110	44	...	...
Court of Sardars	201	307	6,53,238	194	96	1,69,086	453	403	8,52,834	148	163	3,29,221	307	240	4,94,103	35	78	22	105	...
Superintendent, Malani	18	22	28,226	22	15	13,470	40	37	43,080	18	6	3,576	22	31	38,420	4	8	...	19	...
" " Sajat	...	...	4,070	15	25	20,420	16	29	23,408	12	15	14,464	4	14	10,654	6	8	...	...	...
" " Phalodi	...	...	34,247	10	10	10,478	19	23	44,725	4	17	20,337	16	8	24,188	...	2	6	...	...
" " Didwana	...	...	1,524	413	293	25,200	1,074	754	60,724	613	484	51,977	401	270	37,747	52	30	83	105	...
Hakumats	1,080	1,685	2,30,848	3,296	2,553	3,20,831	4,385	4,238	5,51,679	2,700	2,485	3,25,450	1,685	1,753	2,26,220	829	605	207	192	...
Total	2,519	2,431	13,20,841	692	4,281	11,91,398	3,211	6,712	25,18,239	780	3,751	8,87,806	2,431	2,901	10,30,873	1,213	830	324	588	...

APPENDIX No. XIII

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jodhpur Central Jail during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Year.	Station.	Number of prisoner.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of detention of an accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality amongst convicts in Jail during the year.
			Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1918-19.	Jodhpur Central Jail.	One	683	1,312	1,749	1,993	565.67	604.42	568	Rs. a. p. 73,971 0 2	1 month and 10 days.	21 deaths in convicts. 5 deaths in under trial. 26 Total deaths.
1919-20.	Do.	Do.	568	1,264	1,995	1,832	604.42	517.82	520	70,857 11 0	1 month and 7 days.	6 deaths among convicts.
1920-21.	Do.	Do.	520	1,301	1,832	1,832	517.82	525.03	603	80,450 9 4	2 month and 4 days.	10 death among convicts.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

Registration of documents in the Marwar State during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Description.	DOCUMENTS PRESENTED FOR REGISTRATION.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.										TOTAL NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		VALUE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		DOCUMENTS OF WHICH REGISTRATION WAS REFUSED.		DOCUMENTS REMAINING UNREGISTERED AND PENDING.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	MORTGAGE.		SALE DEEDS.		WILLS.		MONEY BONDS.		MISCELLANEOUS.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.									
1918-19.																					
Sadar ..	560	663	223	262	109	144	25	36	68	93	116	111	541	646	6,75,223	13 0	8,59,374	11 3	10	13	4
Hakumats ..	986	1,228	149	214	288	369	68	50	244	237	182	291	931	1,181	7,74,819	4 6	10,02,660	3 9	38	23	24
Total ..	1,546	1,891	372	476	397	513	93	86	312	350	298	402	1,472	1,827	14,50,043	1 6	18,62,034	15 0	57	36	28
1919-20.																					
Sadar ..	663	794	262	298	144	200	36	20	93	121	111	114	646	763	8,69,374	11 3	10,88,776	9 0	13	28	13
Hakumats ..	1,228	1,361	214	235	369	357	50	45	237	404	291	247	1,181	1,288	10,02,660	3 9	10,29,901	11 9	23	28	45
Total ..	1,891	2,155	476	533	513	557	86	65	350	525	402	361	1,827	2,041	18,62,034	15 0	21,18,678	4 9	36	56	58
1920-21.																					
Sadar ..	794	797	268	318	200	153	20	10	121	130	114	124	763	735	10,88,776	9 0	11,01,898	11 9	28	47	15
Hakumats ..	1,361	1,549	235	331	357	318	45	34	404	526	247	265	1,288	1,474	10,29,901	11 9	12,52,407	13 0	28	56	19
Total ..	2,155	2,346	503	649	557	471	65	44	525	656	361	389	2,041	2,209	21,18,678	4 9	23,54,306	8 9	56	103	34

APPENDIX No. XV.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Registration Department during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Description.	PAST YEAR.					PRESENT YEAR.					Remarks.								
	Value of Property.		Fees realized.		Num-ber of Docu-ments regis-tered.	Value of Property.		Fees realized.		Num-ber of Docu-ments regis-tered.									
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.										
1918-19.																			
Sadar ...	641	13	0	2,651	15	6	8,59,374	11	3	3,828	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hakumats ...	931	4	6	5,185	5	0	10,02,660	3	9	6,669	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,472	1	6	8,137	5	3	18,02,034	15	0	10,338	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure																			
Net Revenue																			
1919-20.																			
Sadar ...	646	11	3	3,828	15	3	10,98,776	9	0	4,557	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hakumats ...	1,181	3	9	6,609	15	3	10,02,901	11	9	6,886	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,827	13	0	10,338	14	0	21,18,678	4	9	11,444	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure																			
Net Revenue																			
1920-21.																			
Sadar ...	733	9	0	4,557	12	6	11,01,808	11	0	4,469	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hakumats ...	1,288	11	9	6,886	14	0	12,02,407	13	0	7,533	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,041	4	9	11,444	10	6	23,34,306	8	9	12,002	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure																			
Net Revenue																			

*Note.—In the year 1919-20 prior to March 1920, Stamp and Registration Department were combined and all salaries, etc., were debited in the stamp saws hence the Stamp Department will supply information relating to that period.

Appendix XVI.

APPENDIX No. XVII.

Statement showing Live Stock, etc., of Marwar Khalsa villages during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

No.	District.	Bulls and Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes Bull.	Cows.	Young Stock (calves and buffalo calves.)	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules and Donkeys.	Camels.	Total of cattle	Ploughs	Carts.
1	Jodhpur	8,694	11,303	39	1,414	9,375	41,077	15,901	28	348	1,050	89,429	4,865	2,191
2	Shergarh	545	658	..	93	709	2,782	632	..	25	393	5,897	770	52
3	Sheo	758	3,646	37	70	1,266	5,338	3,756	17	146	130	15,174	484	202
4	Phuloli	3,218	6,015	29	205	4,471	10,052	3,875	8	194	1,372	29,442	2,746	1,052
5	Nagour	9,818	12,120	160	1,307	12,187	1,40,102	21,338	35	490	1,298	1,59,055	6,426	3,669
6	Didwana	3,079	4,740	75	274	3,284	2,596	11,323	8	107	325	26,411	1,815	701
7	Marote	578	643	..	620	831	2,060	1,342	3	53	49	61,885	247	104
8	Nawa	562	608	..	130	558	436	424	2	75	42	2,837	306	70
9	Parbat-sar	1,872	2,770	5	435	2,322	10,881	5,704	18	182	53	21,242	923	238
10	Merta	8,407	12,169	109	2,113	11,340	45,860	13,850	78	697	152	95,025	4,079	1,894
11	Jaikaran	3,074	3,333	100	758	3,567	25,411	12,227	19	628	55	49,235	1,437	385
12	Bhilara	6,058	5,293	51	1,400	6,840	31,133	12,658	45	488	76	66,942	2,955	1,279
13	Sejat	6,325	4,832	225	1,358	4,014	29,573	18,292	38	737	222	65,616	3,287	884
14	Desuri	173	2,829	218	1,523	3,287	12,367	14,265	67	459	30	36,207	1,417	571
15	Bali	7,410	6,300	31	3,558	8,672	18,838	26,082	159	689	299	71,468	3,724	1,208
16	Pali	7,492	6,215	72	1,767	6,545	68,853	19,747	81	333	47	1,11,172	3,303	1,572
17	Sardar-samand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Jaleva	1,505	1,472	15	276	716	5,319	3,510	5	38	49	12,906	803	106
19	Jaswantpura	2,630	2,738	637	992	4,993	5,650	13,148	31	134	248	29,121	1,273	676
20	Sanohore	2,045	2,832	63	799	1,812	3,061	4,710	13	105	358	15,798	998	281
21	Siwana	470	339	16	198	501	3,632	6,206	2	1	55	11,420	270	101
22	Pachpadra	1,103	606	8	224	589	5,318	5,944	3	244	73	14,112	587	273
Total		75,146	91,811	1,910	10,509	86,022	4,33,592	2,15,401	660	6,173	6,376	9,37,693	42,715	17,899
1	Jodhpur	9,241	11,526	99	1,610	10,702	42,738	23,745	86	580	1,107	1,01,434	5,134	2,368
2	Shergarh	647	719	29	61	572	6,282	2,297	..	19	685	11,201	478	44
3	Sheo	976	4,081	18	77	1,493	5,942	3,578	19	215	145	15,847	584	241
4	Phuloli	3,671	8,668	47	261	5,499	16,011	6,406	17	190	1,632	42,365	2,692	1,164
5	Nagour	9,692	11,815	1,016	1,481	18,829	51,241	51,830	72	429	1,260	1,50,701	6,852	3,631
6	Didwana	3,650	4,979	1,429	1,038	5,426	2,500	11,830	890	102	390	32,618	1,851	711

The year was a good breeding year.

APPENDIX No. XVIII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Marwar State during the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

No.	Pargana.	October 1918.		November 1918.		December 1918.		January 1919.		February 1919.		March 1919.		April 1919.		May 1919.		June 1919.		July 1919.		August 1919.		September 1919.		Total.		Total of past Year.	
		Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.	Ina.	Cts.
1	Bali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	84	1	63	27	86	...	...
2	Barnar ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	33	5	92	...	...	13	80	...	...
3	Bharu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	46	8	84	...	...	17	96	...	...
4	Desaru ...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	18	11	3	10	31	6	...	...
5	Didvona ...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	63	12	20	...	...	22	50	...	...
6	Jaitaran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	20	3	...	...	...	12	25	...	...
7	Jalore ...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	33	17	21	...	...	24	48	...	...
8	Jawantpura ...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	30	17	69	...	...	27	10	...	...
9	Jodhpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	60	3	30	...	...	10	1	...	...
10	Merta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	35	6	16	...	...	15	8	...	...
11	Nagaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	3	93	...	...	45	0	...	...
12	Puchpada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	72	5	50	...	...	11	32	...	...
13	Pali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	40	5	77	...	...	16	76	...	...
14	Parbatar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	62	5	43	...	...	18	10	...	...
15	Phaludi ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
16	Sambhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	37	5	55	...	...	15	07	...	...
17	Sanchoore ...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	94	16	50	...	...	25	12	...	...
18	Sheo ...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	63	3	70	...	...	6	48	...	...
19	Shergarh ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	7	77	...	...	11	50	...	...
20	Siwana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	40	10	0	...	...	17	43	...	...
21	Sojat ...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	73	13	35	...	...	27	16	...	...

No.	Pargana.	October 1919.	November 1919.	December 1919.	January 1920.	February 1920.	March 1920.	April 1920.	May 1920.	June 1920.	July 1920.	August 1920.	September 1920.	Total.	Total of past year.
	1919-20.														
1	Bali ..	Ins. Cts. 61	Ins. Cts. 55	Ins. Cts. 30	Ins. Cts. 20	Ins. Cts. 35	Ins. Cts. 74	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 91	Ins. Cts. 8	Ins. Cts. 93	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 27	Ins. Cts. 85	Ins. Cts. 27
2	Barner ..	Ins. Cts. 52	Ins. Cts. 32	Ins. Cts. 32	Ins. Cts. 30	Ins. Cts. 40	Ins. Cts. 54	Ins. Cts. 2	Ins. Cts. 2	Ins. Cts. 2	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 13	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 13
3	Bilara ..	Ins. Cts. 10	Ins. Cts. 28	Ins. Cts. 28	Ins. Cts. 22	Ins. Cts. 19	Ins. Cts. 2	Ins. Cts. 5	Ins. Cts. 5	Ins. Cts. 5	Ins. Cts. 97	Ins. Cts. 81	Ins. Cts. 19	Ins. Cts. 8	Ins. Cts. 17
4	Desuri ..	Ins. Cts. 6	Ins. Cts. 71	Ins. Cts. 71	Ins. Cts. 71	Ins. Cts. 71	Ins. Cts. 71	Ins. Cts. 8	Ins. Cts. 8	Ins. Cts. 8	Ins. Cts. 84	Ins. Cts. 87	Ins. Cts. 25	Ins. Cts. 39	Ins. Cts. 31
5	Didwana ..	Ins. Cts. 8	Ins. Cts. 36	Ins. Cts. 36	Ins. Cts. 6	Ins. Cts. 68	Ins. Cts. 54	Ins. Cts. 6	Ins. Cts. 74	Ins. Cts. 6	Ins. Cts. 19	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 13	Ins. Cts. 84	Ins. Cts. 22
6	Jaitaran ..	Ins. Cts. 1	Ins. Cts. 10	Ins. Cts. 10	Ins. Cts. 36	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 88	Ins. Cts. 5	Ins. Cts. 10	Ins. Cts. 5	Ins. Cts. 20	Ins. Cts. 20	Ins. Cts. 9	Ins. Cts. 2	Ins. Cts. 12
7	Jalore ..	Ins. Cts. 1	Ins. Cts. 2	Ins. Cts. 2	Ins. Cts. 2	Ins. Cts. 93	Ins. Cts. 70	Ins. Cts. 5	Ins. Cts. 80	Ins. Cts. 5	Ins. Cts. 24	Ins. Cts. 15	Ins. Cts. 15	Ins. Cts. 7	Ins. Cts. 24
8	Jaswantpura ..	Ins. Cts. 22	Ins. Cts. 92	Ins. Cts. 92	Ins. Cts. 14	Ins. Cts. 23	Ins. Cts. 51	Ins. Cts. 5	Ins. Cts. 12	Ins. Cts. 5	Ins. Cts. 37	Ins. Cts. 68	Ins. Cts. 10	Ins. Cts. 50	Ins. Cts. 10
9	Jodhpur ..	Ins. Cts. 1	Ins. Cts. 1	Ins. Cts. 1	Ins. Cts. 1	Ins. Cts. 47	Ins. Cts. 76	Ins. Cts. 2	Ins. Cts. 64	Ins. Cts. 2	Ins. Cts. 49	Ins. Cts. 10	Ins. Cts. 20	Ins. Cts. 45	Ins. Cts. 15
10	Meria ..	Ins. Cts. 22	Ins. Cts. 22	Ins. Cts. 22	Ins. Cts. 22	Ins. Cts. 37	Ins. Cts. 7	Ins. Cts. 2	Ins. Cts. 78	Ins. Cts. 2	Ins. Cts. 20	Ins. Cts. 6	Ins. Cts. 6	Ins. Cts. 60	Ins. Cts. 9
11	Nagour ..	Ins. Cts. 45	Ins. Cts. 60	Ins. Cts. 60	Ins. Cts. 8	Ins. Cts. 52	Ins. Cts. 1	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 18	Ins. Cts. 1	Ins. Cts. 13	Ins. Cts. 14	Ins. Cts. 14	Ins. Cts. 15	Ins. Cts. 16
12	Puchpadra ..	Ins. Cts. 49	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 16	Ins. Cts. 34	Ins. Cts. 43	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 96	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 19	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 32	Ins. Cts. 10
13	Pali ..	Ins. Cts. 45	Ins. Cts. 60	Ins. Cts. 60	Ins. Cts. 8	Ins. Cts. 52	Ins. Cts. 1	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 36	Ins. Cts. 5	Ins. Cts. 78	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 7	Ins. Cts. 8
14	Parbatsar ..	Ins. Cts. 49	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 16	Ins. Cts. 34	Ins. Cts. 43	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 96	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 19	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 32	Ins. Cts. 10
15	Phaloli ..	Ins. Cts. 49	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 16	Ins. Cts. 34	Ins. Cts. 43	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 96	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 19	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 32	Ins. Cts. 10
16	Sambhar ..	Ins. Cts. 49	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 16	Ins. Cts. 34	Ins. Cts. 43	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 96	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 19	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 32	Ins. Cts. 10
17	Sachore ..	Ins. Cts. 49	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 16	Ins. Cts. 34	Ins. Cts. 43	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 96	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 19	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 32	Ins. Cts. 10
18	Sheo ..	Ins. Cts. 49	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 16	Ins. Cts. 34	Ins. Cts. 43	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 96	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 19	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 32	Ins. Cts. 10
19	Shergarh ..	Ins. Cts. 49	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 16	Ins. Cts. 34	Ins. Cts. 43	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 96	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 19	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 32	Ins. Cts. 10
20	Sivana ..	Ins. Cts. 49	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 16	Ins. Cts. 34	Ins. Cts. 43	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 96	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 19	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 32	Ins. Cts. 10
21	Sojat ..	Ins. Cts. 49	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 62	Ins. Cts. 16	Ins. Cts. 34	Ins. Cts. 43	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 96	Ins. Cts. 4	Ins. Cts. 3	Ins. Cts. 19	Ins. Cts. 11	Ins. Cts. 32	Ins. Cts. 10

APPENDIX No. XVIII—(concl'd.)

No.	Pargana.	October 1920.		November 1920.		December 1920.		January 1921.		February 1921.		March 1921.		April 1921.		May 1921.		June 1921.		July 1921.		August 1921.		September 1921.		Total.		Total of past year.	
		Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
1	Hali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	49	1	33	4	9	14	91	19	35
2	Barnher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	36	6	53	15	93	11	3
3	Bilara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	83	2	85	...	92	6	70	13	8
4	Desuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	19	3	...	3	88	19	23	23	39
5	Didwana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	2	1	1	90	9	16	13	84
6	Jaitaran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	3	31	...	20	10	65	9	2
7	Jalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	98	...	72	5	69	12	9	15	7
8	Jaswantpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	83	1	68	7	41	22	92	15	68
9	Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	1	69	1	63	6	55	10	30
10	Merta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	85	3	55	1	45	9	95	20	45
11	Nagout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	24	2	38	...	77	7	51	6	60
12	Pachpadm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	2	71	2	86	9	77	5	...
13	Pali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	...	54	2	27	10	97	14	15
14	Parbatsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	71	2	93	...	49	10	69	11	32
15	Phulodi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	99	...	67	1	12	3	78	11	7
16	Sambhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50	2	45	1	12	8	36	22	6
17	Sanchole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	69	1	93	1	58	15	41	10	80
18	Sheo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	...	...	...	...	11	15	11	76
19	Shergarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	48	1	90	1	4	6	48	5	22
20	Siwana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	83	...	74	3	67	14	34	13	26
21	Sojat...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	24	2	3	2	91	10	18	19	32

APPENDIX No. XIX.

Statement showing prices of food-grains in the Jodhpur City during the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Name of food-grains.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		REMARKS.	
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.		
1918-19.																										
Wheat ...	5	5½	5	8	5	5½	1	8½	1	12	5	1	11½	1	1½	1	4	2	1	4	4	12½	5	4		
Barley ...	6	5½	6	7½	6	12½	6	3½	5	13½	6	1½	8	7	11½	7	8	7	2½	7	7	14½	9	8½		
Bajra ...	5	6½	5	5	1	11½	1	1½	1	6½	1	1½	1	8½	1	6½	4	...	1	9½	6	8	5	3½		
Jawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15½	5	8½	5	5½	1	8	1	1½	6	1½	8	4
1919-20.																										
Wheat ...	5	...	1	11½	4	12½	4	11½	1	7½	5	1	5	5½	5	7½	5	13	6	1½	6	6	5	11		
Barley ...	8	11½	8	2	8	7	9	1½	8	12½	9	5½	9	14½	9	5½	8	7½	8	7½	8	12½	7	15½		
Bajra ...	5	13½	6	3	5	13½	6	1½	7	1	7	10½	7	3½	7	8½	7	3½	7	7	8	6	6	13½		
Jawar ...	6	13½	7	2½	7	...	7	3½	7	9	8	3½	9	1	8	12½	9	12	9	5½	9	13½	9	12		
1920-21.																										
Wheat ...	5	14	6	1	5	13	5	13	5	9½	5	9½	5	11½	5	1½	5	2½	4	13½	4	6½	4	3½		
Barley ...	7	11½	7	7½	7	10½	6	13½	7	6½	7	13½	7	9½	6	12½	6	1½	6	12	6	3½	5	9½		
Bajra ...	6	13½	7	1	6	9½	6	8	6	4½	6	1	6	6½	5	10½	5	10½	5	4½	4	1½	4	9		
Jawar ...	9	12	9	6½	8	11½	7	10½	6	13½	6	7	6	7	5	3½	5	1½	5	5	1	5	1	6½		

APPENDIX No. XX.

Statement showing paved, metalled and unmetalled roads in the State.

<i>Name of Road.</i>								<i>Length in Miles.</i>
Paved.								
1.	Jodhpur City	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'03
2.	Didwana Environs	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'21
Metalled.								
1.	Jodhpur Environs	...	...	...	...	...	...	76'25
2.	Jodhpur Pali Trunk Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	42'00
3.	Grand Trunk Road—Bar to Sumerpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	104'00
4.	Military Road—Erinpura to Sumerpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'00
5.	Pali Environs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00
6.	Nagour Environs	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'50
7.	Didwana Environs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'08

APPENDIX No. XXI.

List of principal items of Capital expenditure incurred on the Jodhpur Railway during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

1918-19.

								Rs.
1.	Level crossing gates and lever frames at Jodhpur	...	...					9,627
2.	New Crossing station between Ren and Degana	...	...					15,687
3.	Erecting new water column and pipe line, etc., at Merta Road	...						7,125
4.	Goods-shed and Goods platform at Phalodi	...	...	...	...			5,308
5.	Relaying north of Merta Road	..	...	...	..	...		19,718
6.	Crossing Station at Ati	...	...	...	...	...		21,420
7.	Lowering gradient between Merta Road and Gotan	...	...					5,893
8.	New crossing Station between Merta Road and Gotan	...	...					11,302
9.	Loco. quarters at Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	...		19,569
10.	Remodelling Luni Junction yard	...	...	...	...	...		55,176
11.	Seven units single clerical quarters and two double quarters at Barmer	...	...	...	...	...		6,074
12.	Extra siding at Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	...		10,748
13.	Extra siding at Baitu and Utarkai	...	...	...	...	...		11,100
14.	Third loop at Salawas	...	...	...	...	...		11,100
15.	Rolling stock sent to B. H. & C. I. Ry in reconpment of the stock supplied by that Railway to Mesopotamia	...	...	...	...	...		55,892
16.	Building 1 bogie 1st and 2nd Class	...	...	...	...	...		22,308
17.	3 composite carriages 1st and 2nd Class	...	...	...	...	...		35,100
18.	6 covered goods wagons	...	...	...	...	...		29,576
Suspense.								
19.	Sales	...	...	...	...	...		72,024
20.	Stores	...	...	...	...	...		7,64,414
21.	Workshop suspense account	...	...	...	...	...		-7,973
22.	Coal suspense		-17,883

Line under Construction.

23.	Marwar Junction Sanderao Linc-Works				33,423
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1919-20.

	Rs.
1. Lengthening machine shop	6,216
2. New Culvert at mile 275	11,785
3. Lowering gradient between Merta Road and Gotan	12,920
4. New crossing Station between Merta Road and Gotan	35,404
5. Making 3 rod pumps and putting down the same	5,841
6. Relaying $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles between Merta Road and Khajwana	8,023
7. Building Loco. Foreman's bungalow (double) with servants quarters and compound wall at Jodhpur	16,929
8. Extension of workshop compound and line at Jodhpur	16,205
9. Building a wheel shop for workshops at Jodhpur	16,695
10. Electric installation in railway buildings at Jodhpur	31,576
11. Installation of 10 telephones in offices at Jodhpur	9,621
12. Two $9\frac{1}{2}$ " lathes for Jodhpur Railway	7,612
13. One high speed surfacing and boring lathe	5,093
14. One 8" combination turret lathe	7,652
15. One stationary engine for wheel shop at Jodhpur	6,165
16. Two high speed $6\frac{1}{2}$ " screw cutting lathes	5,089
17. Building 225 goods wagons	3,00,794
18. Laying a 3rd line and moving tanks at Nagour	5,296
19. Fourth siding and making a small transshipment platform and office at Degana	5,139
20. Relaying 20 miles of old 36 lb. Permanent way materials between Merta Road and Bikaner with new 50 lb. materials	2,21,618
21. Raising Jasai bundh	20,980
22. Arched culvert at mile 190	8,780
23. Carriage washing siding and Hydrant at Marwar Junction... ..	5,831
24. Third line at Jaisingder	13,734
25. Pachpadra line arrangement at Balotra	5,545
26. Extra water column and piping at Baitu	5,777
27. Digging new well at Borwar or to take village well	7,701
28. Building new type 5 unit clerical quarters at Merta Road	5,187
29. Third Loop at Salawas	6,534
30. " " Gale	7,635
31. Extra siding at Baitu	12,313

Suspense.

Purchases	- 1,07,724
Stores	1,54,616
Workshop suspense account	- 23,221
Coal suspense account	- 48,224

Line under Construction.

Marwar Junction Desuri Sanderao Line Works	1,91,767
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1920-21.

1. Fixing pump and boiler on well at Gotan	3,815
2. Making 3 rod pumps and putting down the same	7,670
3. Building a wheelshop for Workshop at Jodhpur	13,512
4. Installation of telephones in offices at Jodhpur	3,107
5. Extra siding for stabling engines in Workshops, Jodhpur	3,082
6. Two wheel lathes	35,914
7. One double shaper	9,541
8. One planer type milling machine	31,258
9. Two 5 cwt. Massey's steam Hammer block	14,196
10. One $16\frac{1}{2}$ Lathe	14,514
11. 20 engines	29,36,202

	Rs.
12. One stationary engine for wheelshop, Jodhpur	3,369
13. Fitting one planing machine	11,277
14. Fitting one universal milling machine	11,864
15. Fitting two wheel lathes	60,812
16. Building 225 Goods wagons	5,15,246
17. Platform and office at Degana	1,218
18. Relaying 20 miles of old 36 lb. rails on Merta Road, Bikaner Section with 50 lb. new rails	2,21,618
19. Raising Jasai Bundh to reduced level 216-50 ...	1,051
20. Carriage washing siding and Hydrant at Marwar Junction ...	5,401
21. Extra water column and piping at Baitu	1,515
22. Digging new well at Borawar or to take village well ...	1,417
23. Building seven single unit clerical quarters for the Central District Staff at Jodhpur	2,865
24. Third loop at Gole	1,180
25. Building second block of new type 5 clerical quarters at Merta Road	2,253
26. Building 17 Menial quarters and 3 stables for bungalow No. A. I. at Jodhpur	7,072
27. Fitting two vertical boilers one at Gachhipura and one sparo ...	7,314
28. Addition to Bungalow No. D 6 occupied by District Manager, Central District, Jodhpur	2,054
29. Building Foreman's bungalow and compound wall block No. L. 55 and quarter block No. L. 56 at Jodhpur	12,718
30. Building Foreman's bungalow and compound wall block No. L. 58 with servants quarters block No. L. 59 at Jodhpur ...	12,946
31. Building new officers bungalow at Jodhpur	32,093
32. General credit	14,492
33. Fitting two shaping machines	3,941
34. One boat screwing machine and its fitting charges	7,825
35. Third line and dead end at Naranpura	8,777
36. One twist drill grinder and its fitting charges	2,557
37. One portable Oxy. Acetylene welding and Cutting plant with necessary accessories and its fitting charges	3,392
38. Building one bogie composite 1st and 2nd Class running between Hyderabad (Sind) and Ahmedabad	21,269
39. Putting down old wheel lathes and main shafting making wheel traverser and turntable for shop at Jodhpur	10,406
40. Remodelling yard at Gagaria	8,944
41. Rodded cross over with over runs of dead end at Jasai	5,258
42. Remodelling Samdari yard	7,981
43. " Bhachbhar "	8,401
44. " Tilwara "	5,849
45. " Kavas "	6,227
46. Addition to Foremen's bungalow block No. L. 8 at Jodhpur ...	1,845
47. Renewing six outer signals on J. Railway 1920-21	3,281
48. Tank line and cross over at Balotra	2,663
49. Four single clerks quarters at Jodhpur	3,663
50. Deepening old well at Gadra Road	1,246
51. New crossing station between Ren and Degana	1,038
52. Remodelling Ajit yard	6,915
53. Stone siding at Mandore and erecting a weigh bridge there ...	8,531
54. Building a bungalow for carriage and Wagon Examiner at Marwar Junction	3,042
55. Eight new type single clerks quarters at Luni Junction	6,551
56. Third line and dead end at Banar	8,856
57. Converting Station Masters quarters into Standard type quarters at Jalsu, Kheduli, Role Chandawatun, Asaranada, Umed and Phalodi	3,481

	Rs.
58. 3rd line dead end and fitting 2 rodde cross over at Ren	8,627
59. Six menial quarters at Bhachbhar and Gagaria	1,685
60. Converting 5 clerical quarters at Degana to new type single clerical quarters	1,856
61. Buildings blocks of 3 menial quarters at Makrana & at Gachhipura.	2,909
62. Building 8 new type single clerks quarters at Barmer	3,412
63. Remodelling Parlu yard	11,086
64. Lifting siding at Marwar Junction	3,709
65. Remodelling Dudia yard	10,423
66. Building 10 menial quarters at Jodhpur	1,980
67. Converting Alai Flag Station into Crossing Station	4,276
68. Building boiler house for well No. 3 at Merta Road and fitting rod pump and boiler in well	2,556
69. Building Foreman's bungalow and compound wall block No. L. 97 with quarters and block No. 59 at Jodhpur	12,541
70. Building 2 single unit clerical new type quarters at Nagour, 2 at Marwar Mundwa one at Naranpura and one at Pipar Road.	3,600
71. Third line at Tamlor	5,446
72. " " Jaisingder	1,691
73. " " Gachhipura	8,654

Open Line Suspense.

Purchase	2,12,863
Sales	8,022
Stores	8,78,983
Workshops suspense account	3,143
Miscellaneous advance	9,81,999
Stores manufacture account	1,419
Coal suspense account ,	50,994

Line under Construction.

Marwar Junction Desuri Sanderao Lino Works	3,17,663
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APPENDIX No. XXII.

Statement showing the changes in the Tariff Rates from 1918-19 to 1920-21 (During last 3 years).

No.	Items.	ORIGINAL DUTY.			MODIFIED.			REMARKS.
		Class.	Rate.	Per.	Rate.	Per.	Date.	
Enhancement 1.								
1	Goats	Export.	Rs. A. 0 3	Head.	Rs. A. 0 8	Head.	4-12-1918	Was raised from 0-4-0 to Rs. 1 on 29-10-1918, but was again reduced.
2	Sheep	"	0 4	"	0 10	"	"	" " " 1-4-0 " " "
3	Camels	"	3 0	"	6 0	"	27-9-1919	" " " " " " "
4	She Camels	"	3 0	"	9 0	"	"	Export totally prohibited on 17-3-1920.
5	Buffaloes	"	0 8	"	0 12	"	"	"
6	She Buffaloes	"	0 8	"	2 0	"	"	"
7	Cows	"	5 0	"	6 0	"	"	"
8	Donkeys	"	0 3	"	0 4	"	"	"
9	Stags	"	2 8	Wagon	5 0	Wagon.	4-6-1920	"
10	Chaco	"	5 0	Mds.	7 8	Md.	20-1-1921	The duty was raised to Rs 10 on 19-11-1919, but was reduced later on.
11	Til seed	"	0 1	"	0 10	"	"	" " " 1-4 on 25-2-1920, " " "
12	Til oil	"	0 1	"	0 15	"	"	" " " 1-4 on 4-8-1920, " " "
Reduction 2.								
1	Gold and Silver Pieces	Import.	3 2 to 6 4	Cent.	1 9	Cent.	19-1-1919	"
2	Galvanised Iron	"	5 0	"	0 1	Md.	17-4-1920	"
3	Fodder	Export.	10 0	Md.	0 2	"	8 2-1921	Was imposed as a prohibition measure in a famine year, was then reduced to Rs. 1 on 29-10-1919, no duties charged on head loads.
4	Fuel	"	0 10	"	0 4	"	18-4-1921	"

Abolition 3.									
		Import.	0 5	Md.					
1	Rice ... ..	...		Md.	...	...	4-4-1919		
2	Jatpati	"	1 4	"	...	...	18-11-1919		
3	Ghee	"	1 4	"	...	...	19-11-1919		
4	Articles for repairs	"	5 0	Cent.	...	...	25-11-1919		
5	Ink of all kinds	"	5 0	"	...	...	25-2-1920		
6	Writing and Printing papers	"	5 0	"	...	...	"
7	All animals	"	0 12 to 3 0	Head.	...	...	"
8	Scientific Instruments	"	5 0	Cent.	...	...	"
9	Gold and Silver Ornaments and Jewellery	"	3 2	"	...	...	11-3-1920		
10	Babul wood	"	0 10	Md.	...	...	15-9-1920		
Modification 4.									
		Export.	Total Prohibition						
1	Grains	Export.			0 8	Md.	15-7-1919	Concession granted to export in favour of border cultivators, etc., on 15-7-1919.	
2	Cotton piece goods fine or machine made	Import.	6 4 0 10	Md.	3 2	Cent.	21-9-1920	Was first modified on 12-5-1920 and rate fixed at Rs. 5 % a. v. but later on reduced to 3-2-0 %	
3	Coarse hand made	"							
Fresh Imposition 5.									
		Export.							
1	Butter	Export.	...	...	...	...	29-10-1918	To be charged as Ghce.	
2	Marble	Import.	..	..	5 0	Cent.	17-12-1919		
Total Prohibition 6.									
		Export.	9 0	Head.	Prohibited				
1	She Camel	Export.					17-3-1920		

APPENDIX

Comparative Statement showing Receipts and

No.	Heads.	RECE			
		Budget Estimates.			Actu
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1918-19.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A Ordinary.					
(a) MAIN REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.					
1	Bakiat	40,000	78,000	49,942	61,139
2	Customs	12,00,000	17,00,000	16,00,000	16,84,444
3	Excise	5,53,450	7,00,000	7,48,530	6,98,456
4	Hakumats	1,54,185	3,71,779	3,08,159	3,11,755
5	Hawala	4,32,000	13,79,900	12,41,183	7,14,237
6	Interest	8,13,500	8,28,500	10,00,948	6,45,397
7	Irrigation Fee	50,000	1,28,500	1,20,042	40,815
8	Railways :—				
	(a) Jodhpur Railway	31,05,000	21,30,000	24,20,000	27,51,386
	(b) Pipar Bilara Light Railway	2,000	6,000	6,000	12,413
9	Rekh, Hukamnama and Vaccination Fee :—				
	(a) Rekh	1,50,000	2,71,860	.....	2,09,340
	(b) Hukamnama	21,000	70,000	.....	26,408
	(c) Vaccination fee	4,000	4,500	4,44,081	7,074
10	Salt	14,15,500	14,38,000	14,18,150	13,44,107
11	Stamp and Registration	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,60,100	1,10,421
(b) MINOR HEADS.					
12	Sale of Camels ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Forest	2,22,030	2,25,440	1,42,021	1,94,553
14	Grass storage	43,025	14,250	13,700	18,553
15	Jodhpur Kotwali	12,246	13,503	23,150	19,833
16	Mines of Fuller's Earth ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Mint	10,738	15,014	23,490	19,424
18	Miscellaneous Revenue	9,000	9,000	10,000	2,118
19	Sale of Mules ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,117
20	Jodhpur Municipality	8,705	9,385	9,430	7,080
21	Press	51,500	1,00,000	95,000	77,211
22	Umerkot and Merwara Villages compensation for	13,000	13,000	13,000	10,000
23	Taccavi Advances ... ..	.....	91,500	50,000	2,803
24	Cattle Pound	16,130	16,150	23,130	18,555
25	Food Stuffs	10,200	700	200	10,121
26	Minings	95,780	1,00,156	78,028	95,552
27	District Municipalities ... ..	.....	14,200	23,800	.. ..
(c) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.					
28	City Tramway	4,500	6,500	5,000	5,786
29	Gardens	16,000	18,000	10,500	18,717
30	Ice Factory	40,336	36,000	50,000	43,572
31	Industrial Museum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Marble Quarries ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Motor Khana ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	P. W. D. under Supdtg. Engineer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	P. W. D. under Civil Agency ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Rent of State Buildings	4,000	4,000	6,500	4,928
37	Excavation of wells ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Water Supply	10,500	12,000	25,000	2,168
39	Electrical and Mechanical Departments	36,198	24,000	42,500	36,843
(d) IMPERIAL CHARGES.					
40	Contribution towards 43rd Erinpula Infantry ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Sardar Kissala :—				
	(a) First Regiment	1,674	4,229	3,130	9,424
	(b) Second Regiment	674	704	589	4,224
42	Tribute ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(e) PALACE EXPENSES.					
43	Civil List ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Safar Kharch ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried over	86,54,497	1,00,12,812	1,02,65,832	9,22,373

No. XXIII.

Expenditure during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

IPTS.		EXPENDITURE.					
als.		Budget Estimates.			Actuals.		
1919-20.	1920-21.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 145
59,645	54,516	1,512	11,547	5,020	1,545	3,431	8,496
20,96,909	16,59,704	1,78,873	1,08,770	2,35,031	1,76,162	1,89,861	2,24,095
8,00,538	6,89,475	1,55,764	2,53,454	90,728	1,81,187	2,23,858	86,681
3,34,575	3,09,799	1,02,446	1,20,175	1,42,796	1,23,018	1,05,121	1,37,531
14,54,859	12,84,760	1,26,219	2,29,776	2,32,548	1,47,994	1,70,074	2,23,117
11,20,450	9,25,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,08,336	51,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,35,384	20,00,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,849	14,007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,97,777	.....	6,588	7,173	8,009	6,350	6,501	7,613
1,13,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,372	6,07,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,99,387	14,23,125	38,930	1,18,148	40,750	94,276	46,688	42,572
1,08,250	1,86,468	13,799	8,794	27,730	12,116	12,160	23,836
.....
93,876	93,946	57,704	60,109	51,569	59,447	53,094	60,604
10,215	14,416	53,950	76,002	91,190	34,226	18,104	18,123
38,186	34,216	12,272	14,088	14,654	12,518	12,826	16,064
61,349	17,372	2,057	3,231	3,060	2,258	2,946	2,872
.....	1,34,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,522	.....
3,025	221	90,786	16,520	.....	25,690	8,754	.....
7,740	7,399	53,330	58,698	76,929	44,070	50,352	75,892
90,002	94,513	62,900	82,388	83,685	70,073	76,565	81,002
10,000	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,064	53,824	.....	1,00,000	20,000	.....	6,600	8,420
37,501	21,617	10,609	10,482	15,100	8,983	12,453	14,664
4,731	330	10,508	7,255	981	8,013	6,019	1,111
71,610	93,668	11,497	13,522	12,579	12,648	7,052	11,597
16,128	12,634	.....	16,070	10,448	.....	10,301	12,757
.....
6,248	5,278	5,500	5,500	6,000	6,384	7,394	6,821
19,720	14,090	70,590	70,017	87,439	69,286	60,603	80,062
43,737	50,268	20,000	26,000	31,700	44,851	10,557	25,050
.....	33	6,984	6,418	10,162	2,940	5,732	7,660
.....
.....	4,647	57,220	1,49,048	1,32,890	65,207	1,77,423	1,30,552
.....	14,714	8,27,421	8,07,622	8,84,000	4,44,633	6,12,011	6,39,987
.....	.....	15,000	10,000	15,998	1,070	4,358	6,827
.....	4,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
867	5,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,52,601	1,22,750	4,49,772	5,28,074	3,51,904	5,27,389	5,24,541	2,53,469
.....
.....	.....	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000
.....
3,166	5,894	5,61,008	5,18,717	5,87,694	5,16,741	4,40,591	5,50,353
1,101	6,393	4,33,041	3,69,895	3,29,770	3,59,855	3,34,899	3,22,289
.....	.....	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000
.....
.....	.....	1,75,146	.....	3,27,674	1,74,549	.....	2,00,337
.....	.....	16,000	.....	.....	16,000	.....	.....
93,296	1,00,37,249	37,39,476	41,82,513	41,37,564	35,04,695	34,41,071	36,21,517

346		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward	86,54,497	1,00,12,812	1,02,65,832	9,22,578
46	Rasora	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Staff allowance	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Family allowance	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	His Highness and his brother's Education	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(f) PALACE ALLOWANCES.				
49	Shri Baijilal Sahiban	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Mardani Deorhi	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Zenani Deorhi	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(g) ADMINISTRATION.				
52	Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	English Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Mehkmasahas Hindi Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Mehkmasahas Revenue Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Mehkmasahas P. W. D. Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Military Secretary's Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(h) POLITICAL.				
58	Aian-ka-Kothar	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Guest House	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Rajasthan	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Vakalats and Courts of Vakils	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(i) LOCAL MILITARY FORCES.				
62	Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Band	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Sardar Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Chakri or Jagir Bakshi	2,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	3,02,526
66	Summair Camel Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Summair Light Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Irregular Ahmednagries	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Flying Columns	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Pension and Gratuity to State Military men	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(j) JUDICIARY.				
71	Chief Court	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Court Fees	15,157	17,516	24,903	60,875
73	Court of Sardars	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Civil Court No. I	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Civil Court No. II	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Criminal Court...	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Haysiat Court	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	Raj Advocates	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Superintendents of Parganas	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Accounts Committee	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(k) ACCOUNTS AND TREASURY.				
81	Andit Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Sadar Treasury	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(l) POLICE.				
83	Police	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(m) PRISON.				
84	Central Jail	.....	225	.....	3,745
85	Jail Factory	15,225	18,750	.....	13,136
86	Jail Garden	1,500	1,500	23,370	11
	Carried over	89,36,379	1,05,00,803	1,07,64,105	95,94,166

1919-20.	1920-21.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 147
93,296	1,00,37,249	37,39,476	41,82,513	41,37,564	35,04,095	34,41,071	36,21,617
.....	10,622	15,502	22,530	18,732	14,428	21,393
.....	8,000	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....
.....	54,080	.....	.....	81,501	.....	.....
.....	1,00,628	1,15,798	.....	52,606	1,04,928	.....
.....	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,708	8,880	9,766	8,864	7,618	9,264
.....	2,47,472	3,10,055	3,25,945	2,17,251	2,75,923	3,04,867
.....	61,573	94,794	72,034	71,549	85,050	74,329
.....	26,410	43,718	43,196	25,811	39,267	43,269
.....	24,884	10,542	17,444	12,986	13,961	17,186
.....
.....	12,780	12,910	15,385	14,188	11,770	14,372
.....
.....	31,000	1,34,269	42,008	94,502	79,191	61,560
.....
.....	32,785	35,330	39,503	30,035	31,617	36,520
.....	43,775	75,026	81,234	40,355	46,489	62,163
.....	13,036	17,196	17,266	11,674	11,619	12,654
.....	72,862	1,36,192	1,41,979	74,751	74,255	1,03,573
.....	11,320	11,446	13,126	10,004	10,602	12,099
4,82,723	4,60,494	1,37,559	1,90,064	2,87,314	1,16,635	1,57,925	2,73,200
.....	43,396	62,392	80,211	37,372	53,412	76,857
.....	8,232	6,025	4,335	4,806	5,986
.....	94,976	83,030	.....	94,141	89,369	.....
.....	50,000	50,000	70,000	.....	46,845	52,280
.....	30,612	32,323	41,563	29,870	28,868	41,274
27,621	22,538	11,049	11,657	13,437	10,725	10,153	12,682
.....	11,226	9,880	11,574	10,986	10,380	10,763
.....	8,864	8,908	10,436	9,184	8,278	10,303
.....	12,927	16,992	18,458	14,375	16,260	16,819
.....	3,14	.....	.....
.....	5,156	6,018	6,227	4,723	5,520	6,419
.....	21,327	25,238	29,169	20,140	19,584	29,375
.....	7,692	1,014	1,075	8,237	2,683	1,071
.....	30,818	44,270	48,032	30,868	36,998	47,183
.....	13,511	17,315	20,547	13,488	16,174	20,504
.....	4,19,920	4,70,020	6,11,833	3,62,727	3,92,499	5,72,912
.....	69,139	79,039	.....	74,381	65,370	.....
3,623	15,200	15,200	.....	14,693	14,513	.....
24,981	23,743	775	803	97,732	739	626	92,430
455
21,32,699	1,05,44,024	55,44,082	63,44,139	63,32,623	51,35,775	52,27,175	56,69,686

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward	89,36,379	1,05,00,503	1,07,64,105	95,94,166
	(n) KARKHANAS.				
97	Bagan-ki-Kothar				
98	Farrash Khana...				
99	Gow Khana				
90	Nakkar Khana				
91	Hukka Khana				
92	Palki Khana				
93	Phul Khana				
94	Shikar Khana				
95	Shutar Khana				
96	Sileh Khana				
97	Stables				
98	Veterinary Department				
99	Superintendent of Karkhanas				
100	Stud				
	(o) STIPENDS AND ALLOWANCES.				
101	Ahmednagries				
102	Pension in lieu of Jagir				
103	Pind Bakshi				
104	Reserve Mutsaddis				
105	Sir Pratap's Allowances				
106	Stipendaries				
	(p) MEDICAL.				
107	Dispensaries				
108	Native Vaid and Hakeems				
109	Plague and Cholera				
	(q) PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS.				
110	Education				
111	Rajput Schools...				
112	Nobles Girls' School				
	(r) CHARITABLE GRANTS AND DONATIONS.				
113	Devasthan and Charity				
114	Edward Pension				
115	Jarechiji Anath Ashram			2,000	2,031
116	Leper Asylum				
117	Jaswant Sarai	6,310	6,390	7,540	6,745
118	Subscription and Donations				
	(s) OTHER HEADS.				
119	Arboriculture	800	850	1,000	625
120	Dastri and Mir Munshi				
121	Exchange and Discount	4,000	4,000	9,50,000	2,35,312
122	Gifts				
123	Good Services Rewards				
124	Hazri Daftar				
125	Jawahir Khana...				
126	Kasid Kharoh				
127	Library Historical and Biblio Researches...				
128	Miscellaneous Establishment				
129	Miscellaneous Expenditure				
130	Pardhangiri				
131	Purchases				1,50,620
132	Stationery				
133	Supernumeraries				
134	Survey and Settlement				
135	Teohar Kharoh...				
136	Travelling Expenses				
137	Walter Krit Hitharni Sabha...				
138	Weeding of Records				
139	Jhalra Agricultural Farm	3,500	4,075	530	854
	Carried over	89,51,289	1,05,16,118	1,17,25,175	99,88,353

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21,32,689	1,05,44,024	55,44,082	63,44,139	63,32,623	51,35,775	52,27,175	58,00,086
.....	6,284	0,006	5,291	6,730	4,054	4,779
.....	32,042	30,082	30,055	33,984	20,224	26,807
.....	20,000	15,302	14,202	14,306	11,048	11,817
.....	540	037	1,030	1,057	485	932
.....	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
.....	2,228	2,484	2,448	1,094	1,584	2,262
.....	7,498	6,870	.....	6,570	3,098	.....
.....	35,182	41,813	30,909	34,304	33,843	29,284
.....	10,295	13,202	10,048	8,753	7,643	9,380
.....	5,884	7,750	8,174	6,678	7,030	7,100
.....	1,39,740	.....	75,887	1,00,947	.....	64,118
.....	9,862	50,647	.....	9,114	51,762	.....
.....	5,405	7,159	10,180	5,851	6,454	9,804
.....	10,550	.....	.....	10,591
.....
.....	404	275	177	297	180	177
.....	18,740	45,087	37,150	35,253	40,719	37,176
.....	484	228	.....	494	228	.....
.....	2,750	1,092	.....	2,546	1,122	.....
.....	1,02,000	1,02,000	.....	93,500	1,02,000
.....	1,59,378	51,100	53,733	1,51,009	43,358	50,749
.....
.....	1,42,801	1,62,883	1,62,134	1,18,937	1,16,561	1,35,165
.....	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,050	1,760	1,380
.....	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,742	2,711	2,548
.....
.....	1,31,056	1,58,414	2,44,678	1,10,573	1,36,820	1,81,231
.....	75,765	97,752	85,336	74,873	83,014	85,377
.....	624	.....	.....
.....	85,711	91,188	61,600	54,740	67,379	49,104
.....	20,138	10,000	18,000	11,909	13,570	14,973
1,354	2,344	5,868	7,015	6,800	2,073	5,203	5,830
.....	4,224	0,186	5,640	3,223	4,137	3,287
6,808	7,202	6,908	7,907	8,130	3,304	4,224	7,107
.....	50,000	1,50,000	49,000	28,153	2,53,079	54,785
.....
592	1,060	12,080	11,852	15,828	12,854	11,700	15,685
.....	1,794	2,105	2,475	1,844	1,939	12,395
3,52,099	25,23,603	7,000	11,000	9,75,000	5,229	5,76,470	42,072
.....	15,000	20,000	20,000	17,039	41,774	14,841
.....	3,000	11,000	5,000	4,791	12,013	2,544
.....	3,400	3,730	4,533	3,628	3,480	4,513
.....	9,830	8,448	8,264	2,045	8,080	5,928
.....	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,228	661	422
.....	0,300	0,722	7,155	5,962	5,478	6,002
.....	4,902	6,585	7,370	4,885	6,848	7,148
.....	4,000	0,000	7,400	5,305	6,972	5,992
.....	602	782	1,040	654	628	1,945
.....	1,00,000	75,000	50,000	.....	20,258	69,384
.....	5,000	0,000	5,000	2,740	6,464	7,765
.....	3,024	894	.....	2,173	838	.....
.....	5,406	5,406	53,493	0,959	4,464	37,143
.....	1,520	1,500	1,300	977	1,290	449
.....	50,000	50,000	1,10,000	37,109	90,920	1,06,463
.....	1,418	1,571	1,797	1,415	1,403	1,712
.....	500	250	15	.....	.....
813	180	3,056	3,788	210	5,501	3,271	.....
1,124,94,903	1,30,78,413	97,85,300	70,88,787	86,46,406	91,16,174	70,51,827	77,10,403

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward ...	89,51,289	1,05,16,118	1,17,25,175	99,88,353
140	Process Service...	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
141	Polo Ground ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	Probationary Hakims...	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	Industry ...	2,500	2,450	1,225	267
144	Nazar ...	.....	.....	.....	1,454
145	Upkeep of Electric Light in Darbar's Saloon ...	.....	.....	733	.....
146	Auction Committee ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	Motmit Agra Karaohi Survey party ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Ordinary ...	89,63,789	1,05,28,508	1,17,27,133	99,90,074
	B. Extra-ordinary.				
148	War Charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	Viceroyal Visit...	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	Special Unforeseen Outlay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	Famine ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	Miscellaneous Advances ...	.....	.....	.....	1,47,764
153	Recruiting Charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
154	Jodhpur Battalion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	War Loan Advances ...	15,000	2,000	.....	13,616
156	Census ...	.....	.....	.....	22,910
157	Death Ceremonials and Succession ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
158	Discharge of Liabilities ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
159	Shri Baijilal Sahiba's marriage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
160	Suspense account Comptroller Household ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	Neota ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	Court of Wards ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	Loans from Messrs. Gootts and Co....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	Construction of Saloon ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Extra Ordinary ...	15,000	2,000	.....	1,84,229
	Total of Ordinary and Extra ordinary ...	89,78,789	1,05,30,508	1,17,27,133	1,01,74,373
	C. Production Public Works. Capital Outlay.				
165	Open Line ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
166	Marwar Junction Desuri Sanders Line ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
167	Purchase of Stores ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of C ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	D. Investments.				
168	Reserve Fund ...	.....	.....	.....	6,740
169	Loans to Jagirdars ...	38,000	80,000	50,288	87,371
170	State War Loan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of D ...	38,000	80,000	50,288	94,111
	E. Deposits.				
	(a) State ...	.....	.....	.....	6,61,925
	(b) Auditor J.-B. Ry. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of A, B, C, D and E ...	90,16,789	1,06,10,568	1,17,77,421	1,00,30,409
	Imprest... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,568
	Permanent Advance ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cash in Transit ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cash Balances ...	40,64,672	32,58,380	48,82,614	40,64,672
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,30,81,461	1,58,68,948	1,66,60,035	1,50,00,049

No. XXIII.

Expenditure during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

IPTS.		EXPENDITURE.					
als.		Budget Estimates.			Actuals.		
1919-20.	1920-21.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,24,34,903	1,30,78,413	67,85,360	70,88,767	80,40,406	61,15,174	70,51,827	77,10,403
.....	.....	722	360	330	149	175	326
.....	.....	182	222	223	184	191	200
.....	.....	6,000	3,354	.....	4,374	3,708	.....
1,459	948	902	2,500	1,673	1,055	1,938	2,131
3,304	2,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	400	400	.....	111	723
.....	5,836	.....	.....	671	.....	.....	670
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080	.....	.....	982
1,24,90,726	1,30,87,988	68,93,245	70,95,702	80,50,783	61,20,036	70,57,650	77,15,435
.....	.....	2,00,000	9,50,000	40,000	1,52,600	8,47,606	11,250
.....	.....	20,000	25,000	1,89,210	14,437	11,355	1,66,313
.....	.....	2,00,000	70,000	18,685	85,633	34,723	.....
4,08,664	.....	24,84,840	43,210	33,000	12,41,210	.....	24,212
8,90,198	4,77,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
4,052	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	30,000	92,464	.....	5,827	68,878
.....	.....	1,20,000	.....	.....	55,821	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,00,000	10,00,000	8,50,000	11,10,455	15,90,113	8,03,823
.....	.....	6,00,000	.....	6,250	3,28,796	14,520	2,585
12,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,290	.....	21
24,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
.....	.....	.....	2,400	.....	.....	108	.....
.....	20,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
13,40,407	24,77,925	42,24,810	21,20,610	12,44,500	30,06,332	25,13,312	10,77,372
1,38,40,133	1,55,65,913	1,11,18,085	98,16,312	98,05,292	91,27,268	95,71,262	87,92,807
.....	.....	47,89,805	47,45,253	68,60,000	3,15,250	8,37,995	46,09,575
.....	.....	4,60,000	4,85,000	2,05,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	55,49,995	50,30,253	75,71,000	3,15,250	8,37,995	46,09,575
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,25,500	5,85,000
1,02,103	69,413	1,00,000	20,000	20,000	14,525	55,234	15,361
.....	.....	9,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,02,103	69,413	10,00,000	20,000	20,000	14,525	55,80,734	6,03,361
.....
2,22,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,33,411	.....	2,90,650
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,40,807	31,17,302
1,41,04,820	1,56,35,326	1,76,08,080	1,54,06,565	1,74,83,265	96,90,493	1,45,39,858	1,74,13,695
4,000	7,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,270	5,646	2,718
52,58,380	48,82,614	-45,86,010	-1,02,383	-8,20,230	40,407	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,60,479	48,82,614	31,08,732
1,14,28,111	2,05,25,145	1,30,81,461	1,58,68,948	1,66,60,035	1,50,00,619	1,94,28,118	2,05,25,145

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

Statement of Medical relief afforded by the Marwar State during the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Names of Dispensaries.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULT OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS TREATED.					Daily average of In-door and Out door patients.	OPERATIONS.		Expenditure.	REMARKS.	
	Out door.	In-door.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Discharged or otherwise.	Remaining.		Major.				Minor.
									10	11			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1918-19.													
Hewson Hospital	10,260	1,070	655	170	69	188	41	2,499-00	619	1,038	34,166 10 1		
1st Branch Dispensary	13,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,304-41	4	98	3,431 10 11	
2nd " "	6,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	442-10	3	47	2,113 4 0	
Police Hospital	2,880	62	42	7	10	...	...	1,024-48	...	337	2,224 8 1	
Pali Dispensary	8,901	39	30	6	3	1	...	1,188-35	11	133	2,087 0 1		
Nagour Dispensary	4,660	43	30	6	1	...	...	463-23	60	439	2,146 10 0	
Meria City Dispensary	11,315	15	11	3	1	...	...	737-22	10	127	1,837 13 4	
Jalore	3,381	19	12	6	1	...	...	269-85	25	264	1,310 15 0	
Bilawa	3,665	39	35	5	1	...	...	645-53	25	142	1,829 14 0	
Nawa	5,009	59	31	3	1	...	...	517-10	13	389	1,835 8 5	
Bhimmal	5,343	8	8	...	...	...	...	439-35	6	115	1,692 0 7	
Dudhawa	4,130	13	7	...	...	...	...	206-81	21	133	1,911 8 5	
Phaledi	2,417	7	20	6	2	...	...	491-71	21	238	1,179 11 1	
Balotra	5,307	30	22	...	...	...	...	336-67	8	73	1,188 10 0	
Barnar	4,924	24	21	1	1	...	...	713-37	9	161	1,078 1 0	
J. D. Ry. Jodhpur Dispensary	13,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,543-75	...	454	2,493 1 0	
" " Meria Road Dispensary	3,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	312-63	13	62	1,104 2 0	
Sofat Dispensary	8,133	...	17	4	1	...	...	700-93	39	482	2,021 11 9	
Desuri	2,133	...	17	6	...	...	...	406-28	24	233	1,298 6 8	
Sanchore	3,920	...	3	...	...	...	...	223-63	8	180	1,532 1 0	
Jaswant Hospital	2,253	...	98	...	3	...	...	308-33	2	75	9,720 8 8	
Luni Junction	2,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	508-01	2	80	968 2 8	
Total	1,48,466	1,580	1,051	551	39	218	01	15,101-76	940	5,783	80,697 14 8		
1919-20.													
Hewson Hospital	21,057	1,177	785	105	20	140	63	2,232-00	676	941	37,083 7 7		
1st Branch Dispensary	14,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,71-87	9	455	4,020 10 0	
2nd " "	5,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	34-01	2	119	2,751 12 1	
Police Hospital	2,893	15-37	...	61	1,010 5 9		
Pali Dispensary	9,002	113-41	13	387	2,532 7 7		

Nagour Dispensary
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APPENDIX No. XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Marwar State during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		Description of Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON ROLLS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER.		DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.	
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	High.	Secondary.	Primary.				
1918-19.											
1	1	Jaswant College	51	49	43.75	37.18	20,472	4 9	...	...	...
1	1	Darbar High School	411	328	394.9	297.5	...	...	17,560	10 0	...
3	3	A.-V. Middle Schools	277	269	145.03	193.07	...	...	6,800	4 0	...
14	14	A.-V. Upper Primary Schools	583	588	387.34	393.09	...	...	...	...	9,491 10 9
2	2	A.-V. Lower Primary Schools	88	100	38.0	65.2	...	...	...	...	1,567 5 9
1	1	Vernacular Middle School	120	114	49.0	70.0	...	...	1,054	11 3	...
48	45	Vernacular Primary Schools	1,461	1,413	307.02	868.2	...	...	...	...	7,381 12 3
1	1	Darbar Sanskrit Pathshala	30	25	10.7	14.2	...	...	837	2 6	...
1	1	Business Class	19	50	14.0	11.0	...	...	618	13 3	...
1	1	Hewson Girls School	114	127	67.2	112.4	...	...	4,868	14 0	...
73	70	Total	3,154	3,083	1,956.94	2,061.84	20,472	4 9	31,740	7 0	18,440 12 9

Rs. a. p.
 Superintendence and Inspection ... 170,653 8 6
 Grants-in-Aid ... 115,961 15 9
 Mayo College, Ajmer ... 11,689 0 0
 Miscellaneous ... 21,563 0 0
 Grand Total ... 1,999 14 6
 121,847 0 9

